

THE
DESCRIPTION

of a voyage made by certaine Ships
of Holland into the East

INDIES.

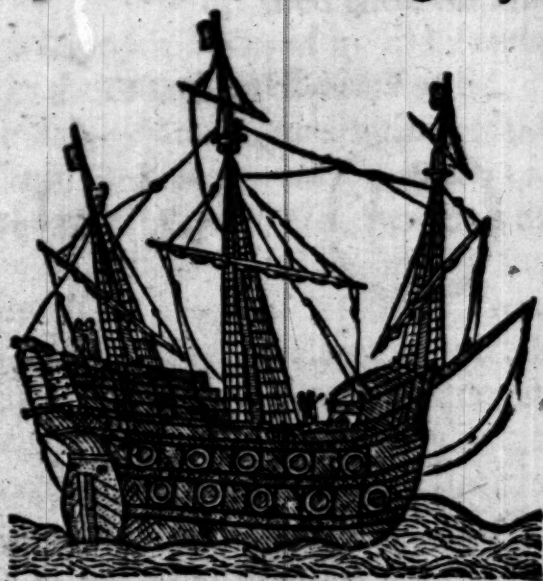
With their aduentures and successe:

Together

With the description of the Countries,
Townes, and inhabitantes of the
same:

Who set forth on the second of Aprill 1595. and
returned on the 14. of August,
1597.

Translated out of Dutch into English by W. P.



LONDON
Imprinted by *John Wolfe.* 1598.

THE
DESCRIPTION

of a voyage made by certain ships
of Holland into the East

Which describes the manners and customs

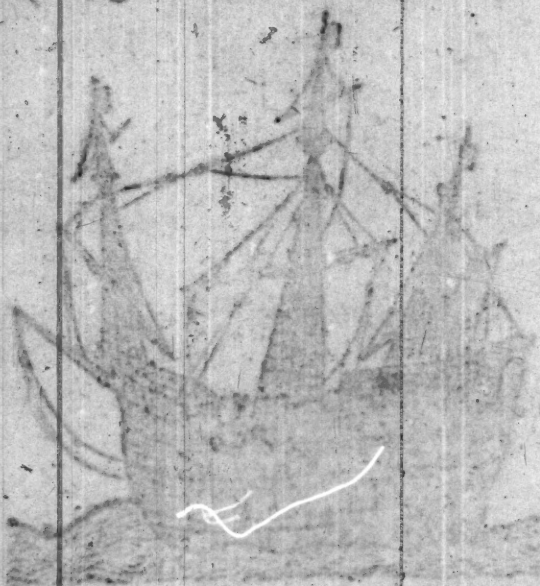
of the

West, the situation of the Countries

Towns, and the language of the

Wholesome on the coast of Africa, and

Translated out of Dutch into English by W. P.



LONDON
Printed by J. Streater. 1662.



To the right worshipfull Sir *James*
Scudamore, Knight.

RIght worshipfull, this small treatie (written in Dutoh, shewing a late voyage performed by certain *Hollanders* to the *Islandes of Iaua*, part of the *East Indies*) falling into my handes, and in my iudgement deseruing no lesse commendation then those of our Countrey men, (as Captaine *Raimond* in the *Penelope*, Maister *Foxcroft* in the *Marchant Royall*, and M. *James Lancaster* in the *Edward Bonauenture*, vnto the said *East Indies*, by the *Cape de Bona Sperance*, in Anno 1591. as also M. *John Newbery*, and *Raphael Fich* ouer land through *Siria* from *Aleppo* vnto *Ormuz* and *Goa*, and by the said *Raphael Fich* himselfe to *Bengala*, *Malacca*, *Pegu*, and other places in Anno 1583. as at large appeareth in a booke written by M. *Richard Haclute* a Gentleman very studious therein, & entituled the *English voyages*) I thought it not vnconuenient to translate the same into our mother tongue, thereby to procure more light and encouragement to such as are desirous to trauell those Countries, for the common wealth and commoditie of this Realme and themselues. And knowing that all men are

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

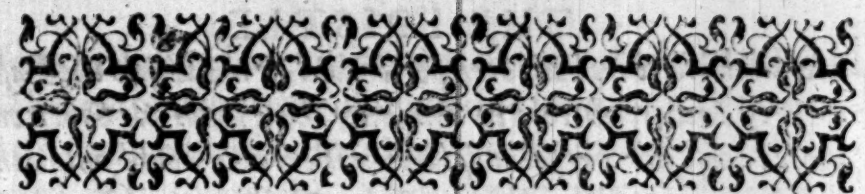
not like affected, I was so bold to shrowd it vnder your worships protection, as being assured of your good disposition to the fauouring of trauell and trauellers, (and whereby it hath pleased God to aduance you to that honourable title, which at this present you beare) and so not fitter for the protection of any then your selfe: and as a poore friend wishing all happines and prosperity in all your valiant actions. Which if it please your worshippe to like and accept, it may procure the proceeding in a more large and ample discourse of an *East Indian* voyage, lately performed and set forth by one *Iohn Hugben of Linschoten*, to your further delight. Wherewith crauing your fauor, & beseeching God to blesse your worship, with my good Ladie your wife, I most humbly take my leaue:

This 16. of Ianuarie.

1597.

Your Worships to commaunde

W. Phillip.



To the Bayliefes, Burghemaisters, &
Counsell of the Towne of Middelborgh in
Zeelande.

IT may well bee thought (Right wor-
shipfull) as many learned men are of
opinion, that the actions and aduen-
tures of the ancients long since done &
performed, haue beene set forth with
more show of wonder and strangenesse
then they in truth deserued: the reason
as I think was, because that in those daies there were many lear-
ned and wise men, who in their writings sought by all meanes
they could to excell each other, touching the description of
Countries & nations : And againe to the contrarie, for want
of good Historiographers and writers, many famous actes and
trauels of diuers nations and Countries lie hidden, and in a
manner buried under ground, as wholly forgotten and un-
knowne, vnlesse it were such as the Grecians and Romanes
for their owne glories and aduantages thought good to declare.
But to come to the matter of voyages by sea, it is euident to all
the world, what voyage Iason with certaine yong Grecian
Princes made to Colchos in the Oriental Countries to winne
the golden Fleece, as also the trauels by Hercules performed
into Libia in the West partes, to winne the Aurea Mala or
golden apples of Hesperides, which notwithstanding neither
for length, daunger, nor profite, are any thing comparable to
the nauigations and voyages, that of late within the space of

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one hundredth years haue been performed & made into the East & West Indies, whereby in a manner there is not one haue on the sea coast, nor any point of land in the whole world, but hath in time beene sought and founde out. I will not at this present dispute or make an argument, whether the Countries and nations of late yeares found out and discovered, were knowne to the auncients, but this is most certaine, that not any strange worke or aduenture was, or euer shall be performed, but by the speciall grace, fauour and mightie hand of God, and that such are worthy perpetual memory, as with noble minds haue sought to effect, and be the first enterprisers thereof, and with most valiant courages and wisdomes, haue performed such long & dangerous voyages into the East and West Indies, as also such Kinges and Princes, as with their Princely liberalities haue imployed their treasures, shippes, men and munitions to the furtherance and performance of so worthy actes, which notwithstanding in the end turned to their great aduancementes and enriching with great treasures, which by those meanes they haue drawn, & caused in great abundance to be brought from thence, in such manner, that the King of Spaine nowe lining, (hauing both the Indies in his possession, & reaping the abundant treasures which yearly are brought out of those countries) hath not only (although couertly) sought all the means he could to bring all Christendome vnder his dominion, but also (that which no King or country whatsoeuer although of greater might then he hath euer done) hee is not ashamed to use this posie, Nec spe, nec metu. And although the first founders and discoverers of those Countries haue alwayes sought to hinder and intercept other nations from hauing any part of their glorie, yet hereby all nations, & indifferent persons may well know and perceiue the speciall policie, and valour of these united Prouinces, in travelling into both the Indies, in the
faces

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faces, & to the great grieve of their many and mighty enemies. Whereby it is to be hoped, that if they continue in their enterprises begun, they will not onely draw the most part of the Indian treasures into these Countries, but thereby disinherite & spoyle the Countrey of Spayne of her principall reuenues, and treasures of marchandise and trafiques, which she continually vseth and receyueth out of these countries, and out of Spayne are sent into the Indies, and so put the King of Spaine himselfe in minde of his foolish deuise which hee vseth for a posie touching the new world, which is, Non sufficit orbis, like a second Alexander magnus, desiring to rule ouer all the world, as it is manifestly knowne. And because this description is fallen into my handes, wherein is contayned the first voyage of the Low-country men into the East Indies, with the aduentures happened vnto them, set downe and iustified by such as were present in the voyage, I thought it good to put it in print, with many pictures and cardes, whereby the reader may the easilier perceyue and discern, the natures, apparels, and fashions of those Countries and people, as also the manner of their shippes, together with the fruitfulnessse and great aboundance of the same, hoping that this my labour will not onely be acceptable vnto all Marchants and Saylers, which hereafter meane to traffique into those Countries, but also pleasant and profitable to all such as are desirous to looke into so newe and strange things, which neuer heretofore were knowne vnto our nation. And againe, for that all histories haue their particular commoditie, (specially such as are collected and gathered together) not by common report, from the first, seconde, or thirde man, but by such as haue scene and bene present in the actions, and that are liuing to iustifie and verifie the same: And although eloquence and words well placed in shewing a history, are great ornamentes and beautifynges to the same, yet such reports &

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declarations are much more worthy credite, & commendabler for the benefit of the common wealth, which are not set down or disciphred by subtile eloquence, but shovne and performed by simple plaine men, such as by copiousnesse of wordes, or subtiltie do not alter or chaunge the matter from the truth thereof, which at this day is a common and notorious faul in many Historiographers: And thinking with my selfe to whome I were best to dedicate the same, I found it not fitter for any then for the right worshipfull Gouvernours of this famous Towne of Middelborgh, wherein for the space of 19. yeares I haue peaceably continued, specially because your worships do not onely deale with great store of shipping, and matter belonging to nauigation, but are also well pleased to heare, and great furtherers to aduance both shipping and traffiques, wherein consisteth not onely the welfare of all marchants, inhabitants, and cittizens of this famous City, but also of all the common wealth of the united Prouinces, hoping your worships wil not onely accept this my labour, but protect & warrantise the same against all men. Wherewith I beseech God to blesse you with wisdom, and godly policie, so governe the Common wealth: Middleborgh this 19 of October. 1597.

Your worships seruant

to command

Bernardt Langbene.

A briefe discription of a voyage per-
formed by certaine *Hollanders* to &
from the East *INDIES*, with their aduen-
tures and successe.

THe ancient Historiographers and
discribers of the world haue much
commended, and at large with
great prayse set downe the diuers
and seuerall voyages of many no-
ble & valiant Captains (as of *Alex-
ander Magnus, Seleucus, Antiochus,
Patrocles, Onesecritus*) into the *East Indies*, which not-
withstanding haue not set downe a great part of those
countries, as nor being as then discovered, wherby it
is thought and iudged by some men, that *India* is the
full third part of all the world, because of the great Pro-
uinces, mighty Citties, famous and Islands (full of cost-
ly marchandises, and treasures from thence brought
into all partes of the worlde) that are therein: Where-
in the auncient writers were very curious, and yet not
so much as men in our age: They had some know-
ledge thereof, but altogether vncertaine, but we at this
day are fully certified therein, both touching the coun-
tries, townes, streames and hauens, with the trafiques
therein vsed and frequented, whereby all the world, so
farre distant and seperated from those strange nations,
are by trade of marchandises vnited therevnto, & ther-
by commonly knowne vnto them: The *Portingalles*
first began to enterprise the voyage, who by art of na-
uigation (in our time much more experienced & grea-
ter then in times past, and therefore easilier performed)

B

disco-

The foure Hollanders

discovered those wild Countries of *India*, therein procuring great honour to their King, making his name famous, and bringing a speciall and great profite of all kindes of spices into their Countrey, which thereby is spread throughout all the worlde, yet that sufficed not, for that the Englishmen (not inferiour to any nation in the world for arte of nauigation) haue likewise vnder-taken the Indian voyage, and by their said voyages into those Countries, made the same commonly knowne vnto their Countrey, wherein Sir *Fraunces Drake*, and M. *Candish* are chiefly to bee commended, who not onely sayled into the East *Indies*, but also rounde about the world, with most prosperous voyages, by which their voyages, ours haue beene furthered and set forward, for that the condition of the *Indies* is, that the more it is sayled into, the more it is discovered, by such as sayle the same, so strange a Countrey it is: So that besides the famous voyages of the Countries aforesaid, in the ende certain people came into *Holland* (a nation wel known) certifying them, that they might easily prepare certaine shippes to sayle into the East *Indies*, there to traffique & buy spyces, &c. By sayling straight from *Hollande* and also from other countries bordering about it, with desire to see strange and rich wares of other Countries, & that should not be brought vnto them by strangers, but by their owne countrey men, which some men would esteeme to be impossible, considering the long voyage and the daungers thereof, together with the vnaccustomed saylinges and little knowledge thereof by such as neuer sayled that way, and rather esteeme it madnesse, then any point of wisdom, and folly rather then good consideration. But notwithstanding wee haue seene
foure

Ships voyage.

2

four ships make that voyage, who after many dangers hauing performed their voyage, returned againe and haue brought with them those wares, that would neuer haue beene thought coulde haue beene brought into these countries by any *Holland* ships; but what shoulde I herein most commende eyther the willingnesse and good performance of the parties, or the happinesse of their voyage? whereof that I may giue the reader some knowledge, I will shew what I haue hearde and beene informed of, concerning the description of the Countries, customes, and manners of the nations, by them in this voyage seene & discovered, which is as followeth.

In the yeare of our Lord 1595. vpon the 10. day of the month of March, there departed from *Amsterdam* three ships and a Pinnace to sayle into the East Indies, set forth by diuers rich Marchantes: The first called *Mauritius*, of the burthen of 400. tunnes, hauing in her sixe demie canon, fourteene Culuerins, and other peeces, & 4. peeces to shoot stones, & 84. men: the Mayster *Iohn Moleuate*, the Factor *Cornelius Houtman*: The second named *Hollandia*, of the burthen of 400. tunnes, hauing 85. men, seuen brasse peeces, twelue peeces for stones, and 13. iron peeces, the Mayster *Iohn Dignumus*, the Factor *Gerrit van Buiningen*, the thirde called *Amsterdam*, of the burthen of 200. tuns, wherein were 59. men, sixe brasse peeces, ten iron peeces, and sixe peeces for stones, the Mayster *Iohn Iacobson Schellinger*, the Factor *Reginer van hel*: The fourth being a Pinnace called the *Doue*, of the burthen of 50. tunnes, with twenty men, the Mayster *Simon Lambertson*: Which 4. ships vpon the 21. of the same moneth came vnto the Tassel, where they stayed for the space of 12. daies to take in

When and
how the
ships set
saile.

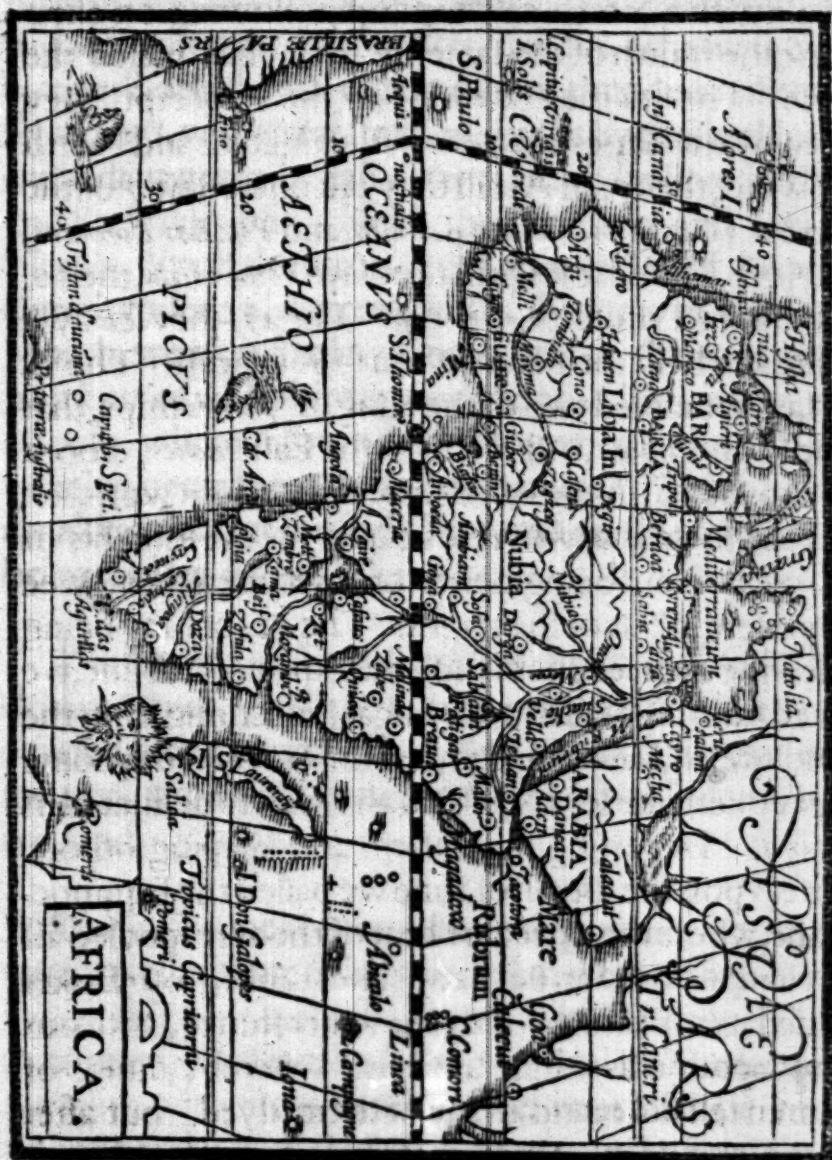
The foure Hollanders

their lading, and the seconde of Aprill following, they set saile with a North east winde & following on their course the fourth of the same moneth they passed the heades; The sixt they saw *Heyssant*, the 10. of April they passed by the Barles of *Disbon*: With an East and North East wind, the 17. of Aprill they discovered two of the Islands of *Canaries*: The 19. *Palm*, and *Pit*, *Los Romeros*, and *Fero*: The 25. of Aprill they saw *Bona visita*, the 16. they ankered vnder *Isole de May*: The 27. they set sayle againe and held their course South Southeast. The 4. of May, we espied two of the King of *Spaines* ships, that came from *Lisbone*, and went for the East *Indies*, about 1000. or 1200. tunnes each ship, with whom we spake, and told them that we were bound for the straights of *Magellanes*, but being better of sayle then they, wee got presently out of their sight. The 12. of May being vnder five degrees on this side the Equinoctiall line, we espied five ships laden with Sugar, comming from the Island of *S. Thomas*, and sayled for *Lisbone*, to whome we gaue certaine letters, which were safely deliuered in *Holland*. Departing from them and keeping on our course, vpon the fourth of Iune we passed the Equinoctial line, where the extreame heat of the ayre spoyled all our victuailes: Our flesh and fishe stunke, our Bisket molded, our Beere sowred, our water stunke, and our Butter became as thinne as Oyle, whereby diuers of our men fell sicke, and many of them dyed; but after that we learned what meat and drinke we should carrie with vs that would keepe good. The 28. of Iune wee passed the sandes of *Brasill*, by the Portingalles called *Abrolhos*, which are certaine places which men must looke warely vnto, otherwise they are very dangerous.

These

Their victuailes stunke and spoyled.

They passed the sandes of *Brasill*.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small, dark, irregular stain near the center. Faint, illegible impressions of text from the reverse side are visible through the paper, suggesting it was part of a bound volume. The page is otherwise empty of any markings or text.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings, possibly from the reverse side or due to age. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

Ships voyage.

4

These sandes lie vnder 18. degrees, and you must passe betweene the coast of *Guine* and the sandes afore-
said, not going too neer eyther of them, otherwise close
by the Coast there are great calmes, thunders, raines &
lightnings, with great stormes, harde by the sands men
are in daunger to be cast away: and so sayling on their
course, first East South east, then East and East and by
North. Vpon the seconde of Iuly wee passed *Tropicus
Canceri*, vnder 23. degrees, and $\frac{1}{2}$. The 13. of the same
Month, we espied many blacke birdes. The 19. great
numbers of white birdes, and the 20. a bird as bigge as
a Swan, whereof foure or fise together is a good signe
of being neere the *Cape de bona Sperance*. These birdes
are alwaies about the said Cape, and are good signes of
being before it.

Tokens of
the Cape de
*bona Spe-
rance*.

The second of August we saw the land of the *Cape
de bona Sperance*, and the fourth of the same Month we
entered into a haven called *Agne Sambras*, where wee
ankered, and found good depth at 8. or 9. fadome wa-
ter, sandy ground.

They en-
tered into
*Agne Sam-
bras*.

The 5. day we went on shore to gather fruite, there-
with to refresh our sicke men, that were thirty or 33.
in one shippe. In this bay lyeth a smal Islande, where-
in are many birdes called *Pyncuins* and sea Wolues that
are taken with mens handes: we went into the coun-
trei and spake with the inhabitantes, who brought di-
uers fresh victuailes aborde our shippes, for a knife or
small peece of Iron, &c. giuing vs an Oxe, or a sheepe
&c. The sheepe in those Countries haue great tayles,

B 4

and

The foure Hollanders

and are fat and delicate. Their Oxen are indifferent good, hauing lumps of flesh vpon their backs, that are as fat as any of our good brisket beefe: the inhabitantes are of small stature, well ioyned and boned, they goe naked, couering their members with Foxes and other beastes tayles: they seeme cruell, yet with vs they vsed all kind of friendship, but are very beastly and stinking, in such sort, that you may smell them in the wind at the least a fadome from you: They are apparrelled with beasteskinnes made fast about their neckes: some of them, being of the better sort, had their mantles cut & rayed checkerwise, which is a great ornament with them: They eate raw flesh, as it is new killed, and the entrailes of beastes without washing or making cleane, gnawing it like dogs, vnder their feet they tye peeces of beastes skinnes, in steed of shooes, that they may trauel in the hard wayes: We could not see their habitations, for wee saw no houses they had, neither could wee vnderstande them, for they speake very strangely, much like the children in our Countrey with their pipes, and clocking like Turkey Cockes: At the first wee saw about thirtie of them, with weapons like pikes, with broade heades of Iron, about their armes they ware rings of *Elpen* bones: There wee could finde neyther Oringes nor Lemons, which we purposely sought for.

The

5



egryov 2015

1871

100

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1950

1



1950

[illegible]

1910

1900

100



1871

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1911

[illegible]

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1940-1941

1911

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1950

1990

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10

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Ships voyage.

6

The 11. of August we hoysed anker, sayling towards the Island of *S. Laurence*, and the 22. of the same Month we had a contrary wind that blew North east: The 25. a West winde, and so held our course East North east: The 28. there blew a south east wind, & the 30. a south west winde, and our course lay North North east to sayle to the Isle of *S. Laurence*. The first of September wee discouered the point of the Islande of *S. Laurence*, vnder 16. degrees, and the third day we saw the Island being very desirous to go on land, for that many of our men were sicke, whereby wee coulde hardly rule our shippes, or bring them farther without healing, or refreshing of our men. The 9. of September *John Schellinger* sent out his boate to rowe to lande, where they founde three Fishermen, of whome for two or three kniues they had great store of fishes. The 13. we entred into a small Bay, but because wee founde no good anker ground, as also being very foule we sayled out againe. The 14. we sayled vnder a small Island about a mile or 2. great, by the Hollanders called their Church yarde, or the dead Island, because many saylers dying in that place, were buried in the *African* earth, and the 29. of the same Month died *John Dignum* sz Mayster of the *Lyon* of *Holland*, and was buried the next day after.

With what
wind they
sailed to *S.*
Laurence.

They had
great store
of fish for 2
or 3. kniues

There *John Peters* of *Delft* Sayler of the *Hollandia*, & *Koelken van Maidenblick* of the *Amsterdam* were set on shore vpon the Island of *S. Laurence*, where they were left, because they had committed certaine notorious crimes.

Meane time the Pinnace was sent out to looke for fresh water, which hauing found, the boat returned to bring vs newes, and therewith the flecte sayled thither,

The foure Hollanders

and the 10. of October the shippes ankered before the Riuer, and went on shore, where we found good prouision of all necessaries, the inhabitantes being very willing thereunto, bringing vs of al things that we needed, where for a Pewter Spooone wee had an Oxe, or three sheepe. The 11. of October we went on shore with a boat full of sicke men, and the next day we were assailed by a company of wild men, against whom our weapons little preuayled, for they hurt one of our men, and tooke all that we had from vs, whereby vpon the thirteenth of the same Month, wee were forced to inseele our selues with peeces of wood, and braunches of trees, making Cabins within our Sconce, for that the 15. of October they came againe, but then we tooke one, and slew another of them. The 19. of Nouember our Pilot *Claes Ianson* was intrapped and murthered by the wild people, although we vsed all the means we could to helpe him, but they feared no weapons, about ten or twelue dayes after we tooke one of them that paid for his death. The first of December our men hauing for the most part recouered their healthes, were all carryed aborde the ships: in that parte of *Madagascar* the people are of good condition, and goe naked, onely with a Cotton cloth before their priue members, and some from their breasts downward: Their ornaments are Copper rings about their armes, but Tin rings are more esteemed with them, and therefore Tinne with them is good Marchandise. Their Oxen haue great lumpes of fat vpon their backes: Their sheepes tayles way at the least twelue pound, being of an elle long, & two and twentie inches thick. They gaue vs six of those sheepe for a tinne Spooone: They dwel in cottages and liue.

How the
wilde men,
assailed the,
and forced
them to in-
seele the
selues.

The maner
& custome
of the wild
people.

Ships voyage.

7

liue very poorely : they feare the noyse of a peece, for with one Caliuier you shall make an hundred of them runne away : Wee coulde not perceyue any religion they had, but after wee were informed that they helde the law of *Mahomet*, for the two boyes that wee tooke from of the land, shewed vs their circumcision : There we found no fruit of *Tambaxiumes*, but great numbers of *Parrats*, *Medicats*, and *Turtle Doves*, whereof we killed and eat many. The second of December we burned our Sconse, and fourteene of our men going further into the Islande, brought certaine of the countrey-men prisoners, and being aboard our ships taught them what they shoulde doe. The thirteenth of December wee hoysed anker, minding to holde on our course for the Islands of *Tana*, & for that by reason of the pleasantnesse of the ayre we had in a manner all recovered our healthes, we set our course East and by North, and East Northeast. The nineteenth of the same Month wee were seperated by foule weather, & the 22. with great ioy we met againe. The tenth of Ianuarie *Vechter Willemson* dyed, being a verie honest man, and Pilot in *Mollenacrs* shippe, for whome we were much grieued, and the same day we determined to put back againe for the Islande of *S. Laurence*, for as then wee began againe to haue a great scouring among our men, and many of them fell sicke : But presently therevpon we espied the Islande of *Saint Mary*, and the next day being arriued there, some of the inhabitants came aboard our shippes with a basket of Ryce, Sugar canes, Citrons, Lemons, & Hens, whereof we were very glad, as being phisicke for vs.

The wilde-
men broght
things as
borde to
comfort
them.

The 12. 14. 15. 16. and 17. dayes we were on land,

C. 3.

where.

The foure Hollanders

where we bought Ryce, Hens, Sugar-canes, Citrons, and Lemons in great aboundance, and other kinde of fruites to vs vnknowne, also good fish, and greene Ginger: There we tooke a Fish, which thirteen men could hardly pull into our shippe, and because the Island was little, and we had many men, wee entred into the Bay of the firme land with our Pinnace, where for a string of Beades of small value we had a tunne of Ryce: The King came aboard our Pinnace to see it, & was as blacke as a Deuill, with two hornes made fast vpon his heade, and all his body naked like the rest of the countrey people.

The description of one of their kings.

This Island lyeth about a small mile from *Madagascar*, about 19. degrees Southward from the Equinoctiall line (*Madagascar* or *S. Laurence* is an Islande belonging to the Countrey of *Africa*, and lyeth Southwarde vnder 26. degrees, ending Northwarde vnder 11. degrees by the inhabitants it is called *Madagascar*, & by the *Portingalles* the Islande of *S. Laurence*, because it was discovered on *S. Laurence* day: The riches of this Island is grear, it aboundeth in Ryce, Honnie, Waxe, Cotton, Lemons, Cloues &c. The inhabitantes are blacke and go naked, but the haire vpon their heades is not so much curled as those of the *Mosambique*, & they are not ful so blacke).

The 23. of Ianuary we ankered before a Riuer where likewise we had all kind of necessities, and after that we went to lie vnder a small Islande within the same Bay.

The wilde people came on borde their ships and seemed very friendly.

The 25. of Ianuarie there came some of the wild people aboard our ships, making signes to haue vs go on land, which we did, and there we had good Ryce & other fruits in great abundance: on the left side of the entry

try of the Riuer lyeth one of their Townes, and on the right hand two townes, where we had most of our trafique. The 26. of Ianuarie wee had interpreters, whom we made to drink wine, wherewith they were as drunk as beastes.

The manner & condition of the people inhabiting in the great Bay of Antogil, on this side the Equinoctiall line vnder 16. degrees, on the South side of the Island Madagascar.



T is a very great Bay, about ten mile broade, behind it lyeth a high Island, and three small Islands; there is good harbour against all windes. The Island is inhabited, and therein groweth all kindes of fruites, it hath a great fall of water that commeth down out of the hilles, where we laded all our water, and halfe a mile from thence within the land, there runneth a great Riuer, wherein likewise there is much water to be had, when you enter into the Riuer about a quarter of a mile inward on the left hand, ther is a smaltowne or village, not closed nor fortified, in it there is about 200. houses, & on the right hand where the Riuer diuideth it selfe, there is two other such Townes: They were all compassed with palles, and the houses were placed about two foote aboue the ground, vpon foure or fiue palles or stakes of wood, and all the vpper partes of reede and strawe. The cause why their houses are made so high from the ground, is to auoide the danger of venemous beastes that are there in great aboundance, as Serpents,

Why their
houses
stand so
high aboue
the earth.

Snakes,

The foure Hollanders

The maner
of the wilde
men in that
sountrey.

Snakes, Camelions, and other kindes of beastes. The people are very blacke, but their hayre and beardes are not so much curled as the right Mores, nor their noses nor lippes so great nor flat. They are subtile and strong people, much addicted to drinking, for they will bee as drunke as Swine, with a kind of drinke made of Honie & Ryce. They go naked, onely that about their midles they weare a cloth made of the barke of a tree, drawne in small threedes: they make and vse very fine Mats to sitte vppon: They haue no great store of weapons, for that halfe of them are vnprovided, and that they vse is a speare of nine or ten foote long, with a great wooden Target: They are very fearefull of our Caliuers, for 5. or sixe men with Caliuers will cause great numbers of them to fle away: We taught them what our Peecces ment, for wee perceyued that they knew them not, before they had proued them: at the first they thought they coude carry no further then their owne lengthes, for they knew not what they were: Their Kinges ornamentes were ten or twelue Copper Rings about his armes: if we had had such Ringes with vs, wee might haue sold them at what prices wee woulde. They likewise vse beades of Glasse, which they weare about their armes and neckes, by them esteemed for great ornaments: for a boxe of beades of small value, we had an Oxe, or three or foure Sheepe, rounde about this Bay are townes and villages, where you may haue of all things to refresh your selues, Lemons and Citrons are there greater and better then in *Portingall*: Likewise Oringes, Ryce, Hennes, Goats, Honie, and many other sortes of fruites, and to conclude it is the best Bay in all the world to refresh ships, Being on land we were wel enter-

Ships voyage.

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entertayned, and must of force drink with them of their drinke made of Hony and Ryce: There we trafiqued with them, and had sufficient of euery thing, but euery night we went aborde our shippes.

The third of February we had so great a storme, that most of our ankers were lost, and we ran vpon the land in great daunger to cast our ships away, but God holpe vs, for the storme ceased, and then we went to hoysse vp our lost ankers, and so againe went to anker vnder the Island, glad that we had so well escaped that daunger. The fift of February we went to seeke for our boats, but the wild men had smitten them in peeces, & taken out the nailes, thinking likewise that our shippes would haue beene cast away vpon the shore, which they still expected: and when we came thither, they stood vpon the shore with their weapons in hand and threw stones at vs, and we perceyuing them in that minde, made towarde our shippes, for we desired not to reuenge our selues, nor once to fight with them without commission from our Generall, whom we certified thereof. The eyght of February we rowed into the Riuer to buy cattle, and other things, but they were become our enemies, threatening and casting stones at vs, wherevpon we put out two shalops to run a shore close to the land, and made our Caliuers and other weapons ready.

Wherewith we shot at them, but they feared not our shot, for they knew not what they ment, they thought likewise that the peeces coulde carrie no further then they were long: but when they sawe eight or nine of their fellowes dead, they fled into the woodes, and wee entering vpon the lande set fire on their houses, whereof we burnt about twentie or thirtie. The 9. of Febru-

D

arie

Ships voyage.

entangled, and our officer think with them of their
 situation of Henry and Mary: There we remained
 with them and had notice of every thing but every
 night we went about our ships.

The third of February we went to the
 most of our anchors were lost, and we were
 in great danger to our ship, and our
 vessel the storm came, and then we were
 our lost anchors, and the storm came under the
 island, glad that we had so well escaped that danger.
 The first of February we went to look for our boats, and
 the wild men had taken them in a passion, & taken our
 the natives, thinking that we had taken their
 have become call away from them, which they still
 expected: and when we came to the shore, they showed
 the shore with their weapons and then they
 us, and we were in great danger, and we
 ward our ships, for we did not want to be
 taken, nor once to fight with them without committing
 on from our General, whom we called there. The
 eighth of February we went to the shore to
 us, and other things, but we were in great
 danger, and calling them as we, which was
 we put our two ships to find a shore close to the land,
 and made our anchors as before.

We were in great danger, but they feared not our
 ship, for they saw that we were not their
 friends, and the peace could be made no further than
 they were long, but when they saw eight or nine of
 their fellows dead, they fled into the woods, and we
 entering upon the land, we set fire on their houses, which
 of our punishment about the fire of their. The first of February



Ships voyage.

II

arie we sailed on the other side to buy cattle, and other necessaries, but they seemed vnwilling to deale with vs, but we threatning to burne their houses, they brought vs Cattle and fruites inough, with all things else to our desires.

The 12. of Februarie wee hoised anker, and set sayle out of the great Bay of *Antongil*, being well provided of all necessaries, we put out with a North wind, the Bay stretching Northeast and Southwest: The 2. of March we had a West winde, our course being East and East & by North towards *Iana*. In March and Aprill about the Islande of *Brandawe*, we found that our Compasses helde two Strikes to farre Northwarde, and we could not perceiue the sands that are set downe in the *Portingalles* sea Cards, but we saw many turnings of streames, and we were much troubled with calmes, but with the new Moone we had winde enough out of the West & North west. The 27. of May we found the water aboard our shippes to bee much lessened, and therefore euery mans portion was but halfe as much as he was wont to haue; so that each man was allowed but foure draughts euery day, which was but a small quantitie. Whereby through the extreame heat we endured great thirst, so that at that time a draught of water aboard our ship was worth a Riall of 8. The first of Iuly we saw the Islande of *Emgano*, whereat we much reioyced, because of the great thirst wee endured in our shippe, and when wee made neerer to it, we perceyued it to be an Islande lying before the straights of *Sonda*, vnder 9. degrees on the south side of the line. The sixt of Iuly we put somewhat nearer to the land, and there we saw fixe or seuen canes lying vnder the shore, but farre off, and durst not

The foure Hollanders

make toward vs: in the end we manned out a shalop & rowed to land, but they made from vs, & when our men were hard by the shore, there we saw about 40. or 50. of them standing vpon the shore with their bowes; wherewith our men durst not land, for they seemed to be a cruell kind of people, and altogether wild, for they went all naked, not hauing any thing before their priuy members. They were of a reddish colour, but when our men saw no aduantage they turned again vnto their shippes.

The tenth of Iuly we saw the point of the land of *Sumatra*, which is a verie high land descending downwarde with a long end.

The 11. of the same Month we were close vnder the land, where there lay an Island, and there we ankered.

The 12. of Iuly in the morning we saw certaine ships, whercof one came vnto vs, wee rowed vnto it with a shalop, and spake with it, but we could not vnderstand them, but they shewed vs where we should haue water, which made vs glad, that wee might once againe haue our bellies full of water: it being almost foure Monthes that wee had not seene any land, nor taken in any fresh victuailes. We sent our Pinace to the firme land of *Sumatra*, there to seeke for some reliefe: for that where we lay there dwelt not any man. The 13. of Iuly the Cap-

The maner
of the Go-
uernor of
Sumatra
comming
on bord.

tain or principall ruler of *Sumatra* came aboard our ships to see them, which was done with great solemnitie, hee being apparelled after the Turkish manner, with a wreath about his heade, and a fearefull countenance, small eyes, great eye browes, and little beard, for a man might tell all the haire vpon his chinne: he brought vs a present of Betel, which are leaues which they conti-
nually

nually chaw, and eat it with chalke.

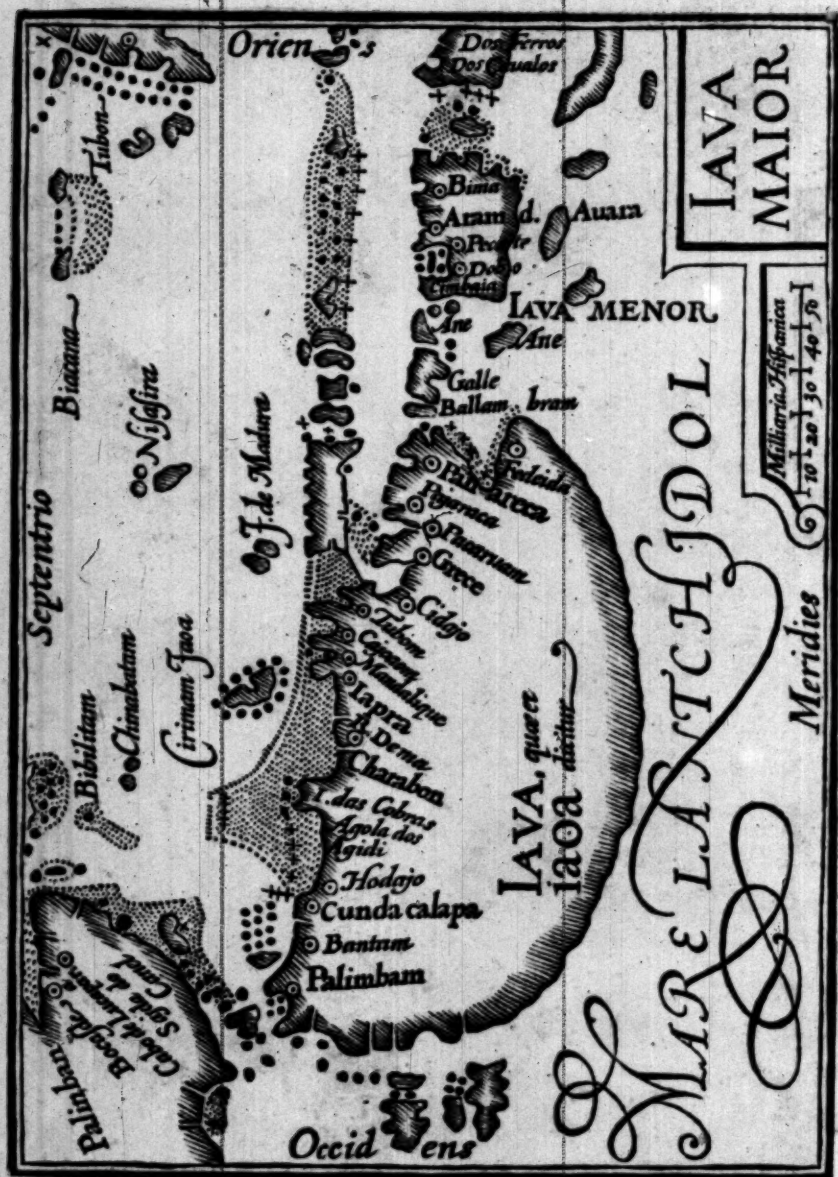
This Island of *Sumatra* or *Taprobana* (as it is saide) is the greatest of all the Orientall Islandes, it is diuided from the firme land of *Malacca* by a straight and dangerous sea, by reason of many Islandes and cliffes that are within it: Out of this Island as some men are of opinion, *Salomon* had his Gold wherewith he beautified the Temple, and his owne pallace, and then in the Bible it should be named *Orphir*, for certainly *Sumatra* is rich of mynes of Golde, Siluer and Mettall, and the inhabitants therof are very expert in melting of brasse peeces: Therein is a fountaine of pure Balsame, the *Portingalles* haue no fortresse therein, yet they traffique in certaine hauens, specially in *Pedir* and *Campar*: There is also in this Island a place called *Manancabo*, where they make poinyardes and daggers, by them calde cryses, which are much esteemed in those Countries, and those of *Malacca* and *Iaua*, hold them for their best weapons, and with them are very bold.

The same day our Pinnace returned againe vnto vs, bringing vs good newes, that wee were welcome vnto the Countrey people, and brought vs certaine Indian Nuttes, or Cocus, Melons, Cocombers, Onions, Garlicke, and a sample of Peper and other spices, which liked vs well.

The fourteenth of Iune weladed in some fresh water.

Right ouer against *Sumatra*, on the South side of the Equinoctiall lyeth the Islande of *Iaua Maior*, or great *Iaua*, and these two Islandes are deuided by a straight commonly called the straight of *Sunda*, which lyeth between these two Islands, bearing the name of the prin-

E



Ships voyage.

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cipall hauen of *Iana* called *Sunda*: In this channel there runneth a great streame, and course of narrow waters, through this straight M. *Candish* an Englishman passed with his ship, comming out of the South sea from new *Spaine*. *Iana* beginneth vnder seuen degrees on the south side, and so stretcheth East and South 150. miles long, it is very fruitfull, specially of Ryce, Catle, Hogges, Sheepe, Hennes, Onions, Garlike, Indian Nuttes, and all kinde of spices, as Cloues, Nutmegges, Mace, &c. Which they carrié to *Malacca*. The chiefe hauen in the Islande is *Sunda Calapa*, there you haue much Pepper, better then that of *India*, or of *Malabar*, & there you may yearly lade 4. or 5000. Quintales of Pepper *Portingall* waight, there likewise you haue great store of frankencense, Camphora, & some Diamants: but they haue no other kinde of money but a certaine peece called *Caixa*, as bigge as a *Hollands* Doibt, but not so thicke, with a hole in the middle to hang it vppon a string, in which manner they commonly hange hundredres or thousandes together, and with them they know how to make their accountes, which is two hundred *Caixas* make a *Sata*, and five *Satas* make a thousand *Caixas*, which is as much as one *Crusado* of *Portingall*, or three *Carolus Gilderns*, *Flemish* money: Pepper is solde by the sacke, each sacke waying 45. Catten waight of *China*, each Catte as much as 20. ounces *Portingall* waight, and each sacke is worth in that Country at the least 5000. *Caixas*, and when it is highest at 6. or 7000. *Caixas*: Mace, Cloues, Nutmegs, white and blacke Benjamin, Camphora, are sold by the Bhar, each barre waying 330. Catten of *China*: Mace that is faire & good is commonly worth from 100. to 120. thousande:

The foure Hollanders

— *Caixas*: Good Cloues accordingly, and foule Cloues called Bastan are worth 70. & 80. thousand *Caixas* the Bhar: Nutmegs are alwaies worth 20. & 25. thousand *Caixas* the Bhar: White and blacke Beniam in is worth 150. and 180 thousand *Caixas*, and sometimes 200. thousand. The wares that are there desired and exchanged for spices, are diuers sortes and colours of Cotton Linnen, which come out of seuerall Prouinces; and if our Cambricke or fine Hollande were carryed thither, it would peraduenture bee more esteemed then the Cotton linnen of *India*.

— The 15. of Iune there rowed a scute called a Prawen harde vnder the lande by vs, wee called him, but not against his will, and shewed him siluer, and other wares that liked him well, he bad vs make towards the strand, and told vs of *Bantam*, saying that there we should haue all kinds of Marchandise. Then we made signs vnto him that if he wold bring vs to *Bantam*, we wold pay him for his labor, he asked vs 5. rialles of 8. and a red cap, which we graunted vnto, and so one of the men in the scute came on bord the *Mauritius*, and was our Pilot to *Bantam*, where we passed by many Islandes.

The nineteenth of Iuly as wee sailed by a towne, many *Portingalles* borded vs, and brought vs certaine Cocus and Hens to sell, which wee bought for other wares.

— The 22. of the same Month wee came before the towne of *Bantam*, within three miles of it, and there anchored vnder an Island. The same day about euening a scute of *Portingals* borded vs that were sent by the Gouernour to see what ships we were, & when we shewed them that wee came thither to traficke with them, they

they told vs, that there was the right Pepper country, & that there we might haue our lading, that new Pepper was readie to be gathered, and would be ripe within two Monthes after, which pleased vs well, for wee had already beene fiftene Monthes and twelue daies vppon our voyage, hauing endured great daungers, miseries and thirst, many of our men by sicknesse being dead.

The 23. of Iune wee hoysed our ankers, and went close to the towne of *Bantam*, and ankered harde by 4. small Islands, that lie right North from the Towne: the same day the *Sabandar* (who is there one of the greatest officers next the King) came aboard our shippes, asking vs what we would haue, we said we were come to buy Pepper and other spyces, and that wee had readie money, and certaine wares, whereof we shewed him some parte, which hee liked well, saying that there wee might haue lading enough, shewing vs great countenance.

The same day likewise there came a great number of scutes vnto our ships, bringing all kinds of victuailes to sel, as Hennes, Egges, Cocus, Bonanas, Iugar canes, Cakes of Ryce baked, and many other thinges. The 24. of Iune there came many men aboard our ships, bringing diuers wares to sell, shewing vs great friendshippe, and as it seemed were very glad of our arriual there, telling vs that there we might haue Pepper enough, and new Pepper within two Months after, and that Pepper was then as good cheap as it had beene any time within ten yeares before, that wee might buy 5. or 6. sackes for one Catti, (being about 20. Guilderns) which was ordinarily sold but one sacke for that price: euery sacke

The foure Hollanders

wayeth 54. pounce *Hollande* waight, so that a pounce would be worth about a brasse penie *Hollands* money. The same day about noone the *Sabandar* boded vs once againe, willing *Cornelis Houman* to go on land to speake with the *Gouernour*, for as then there was no King, for about a Month before our arriual there, the King was gone with a great armie before the towne of *Salimbam*, which hee thought to take, and had almost gotten it, but there he was stricken with a great Peece by a Renigado of the *Portingalles*, and so was slaine. His death was much lamented by the straungers that dwelt at *Bantam*, for he was a good king, being about 25. years of age: he left behind him foure wiues, whereof the eldest was not about 15. yeares of age, and a yong sonne of three Monthes olde, that was to succeed him in his Kingdome, and they had chosen a Protector or *Gouernor* to rule in his minoritie, whom they call *Kipate*, and when the *Kipate* by the *Sabandar* sent to our Sargeant Maior to come vnto him into the towne, he made him answer that he had no such commission, but he desired the *Gouernor* first to come aboard his ship, and then he would go on shore, he likewise desired vs to go neerer to the towne with our shippes.

The



THe Towne of Bantam in the Island of Iaua, as our foure shippes lay before it A. is the barre of the Riuer that was shutte vp, by it all wares passed both in and out, and the next house vnto it is the custome house. B. the Hollanders lodging where we receyued and sold our wares, C. is the walles of the towne of Bantam, al made with flankers, vpon them lay great store of brasse peeces, which when they shot at vs, did not much hurt vs, because they knew not wel how to vse them; & the wal is not about two foot thicke made of bricke, and at euery place where the peeces lyeth, there are places made of mastes and other wood, which they vse for defence against the enemies. D. are the Portingalles houses, E. the Pepper market, F. the Hollanders market, G. the pomegranat market, H. the apparell market, I. the porcelaine market, K. the great market, which is also the Burse where many nations do meet, L. the Fish market, M. the hogge market, N. the Chinars houses, O. their Church or Mostua, P. a skirmish betweene our Pinace and 24. of their boates that came towards vs like a halfe Moon: all full of men, armed with bowes and speares, with some bases, making to the Pinace that lay on grounde vnder an Islande, where it wound off, 17. of them being on the l. x. borde, and 7. on the starre borde of her, so neare that they thrust their spears in at her portes, but those of the Pinace shewed themselues like men shooting brauely against them, both with great shot and Caliners for they could hardly shoot in vaine, and hauing hoisted saile, she came to the shippes againe in dispiight of all her enemies, that were in great numbers, and had compassed her about like sconces.

F

And

The foure Hollanders

And therevpon wee sayled somewhat neerer to the Island that lay next vnto the towne, within halfe a mile from it, & there we ankered at 4. fadome clay ground, the towne lying South from vs, where wee had a good roade: The next morning the Gouvernor sent aborde, and the men that came spake not onely good *Portingall*, but other languages: he let our Sargeant Maior vnderstand that he would come aborde, and desired that hee would with a shalop meet him halfe the way, which was done about noone, and the Gouverneur came aborde with a great company of men, where we shewed him all our wares, which liked him well, desiring vs to come on land, saying that we should be welcome, promising vs much fauour, wherewith he returned to the land with certaine rich presents that we gaue him. The 26. *Barent Heijn* Factor of the ship called the *Mauritius*, died very sodainly.

The Gouvernor of Bantam came aborde their ships.

The 27. and 28. great numbers of people boarded our shippes bringing all sortes of necessaries & victuails to sell.

The 29. there came an Emperour abord our shippe, whose father in time past had beene Emperour of all *Iaua*, and commanded all the Kinges of *Iaua*, but this man because of his badde life was not much accounted of: he spake good *Portingall*, for his mother was a *Portingall* woman borne in *Malacca*: This Emperour had conspired against vs with the *Portingalles*, but as then we knew it not.

The Emperour came aborde and secretly conspired with the *Portingals* against them.

The 30. of Iune *Cornelis Houtman* tooke a boate and went into the towne, and there spake with the Gouverneur about certaine affaires, touching a contract to be made with him.

The

Ships voyage.

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The first of Iuly *Houtman* went again into the towne, and when he returned he brought with him a certaine contract made & signed by the Gouvernor himself, who most willingly consented therevnto, & saide vnto him, Go now and buy what you will, you haue free liberty; which done, the said *Houtman* with his men went to see the towne, apparelled in the best manner they coulede, in veluet, Satin, and filkes, with rapiers by their sides: The Captaine had a thing borne ouer his head to keep him from the Sun, with a Trumpet before him, which certaine times he caused to bee sounded: There the Emperour bad them to a banquet after the *Indian* manner: From thence they went to the *Portingalles*, that made much account of *Houtman*, and made him a banquet, saying that they had seene him in *Lisbone*. The 2. of Iuly many Marchants came aboard, profering vs Pepper verie good cheape, but because we were vnskilfull in the waight and other thinges wee tooke respite to answer them.

A contract
to buy &
sell in the
towne.

The 3. of Iuly the *Sabander* came aboard, and he was our great friend, for that after we found it so, hee tolde vs what waight the sackes of Pepper were, and what prizes they bare, counselling vs to buy.

The 7. of Iuly the Gouverneur sent vs a man secretly by night willing vs to looke vnto our selues, and not to trust the Emperour, with whom all the Marchantes conspired, and went to inuade our ships, and that hee ment to rob vs, as being very licentious and euill minded.

The Empe-
rour ment
to fall vpon
the ships to
rob them.

The 8. of Iuly the Emperour sent vnto our ships, & offered to make them a banquet, bidding all the Captaines, maisters, Pilots, Gentlemen, Officers, Trumpets,

The foure Hollanders

and Gunners to come into the towne to him, and there he woulde make merrie with them: This was done by the *Portingalles* aduise, thereby to haue all the chiefe and principall men out of our ships, but we perceiued their intent.

The 11. of Iuly the Emperour perceyuing that his deuise would not take place, hee went from *Bantam* to *Iacatra*.

The 12. of Iuly wee had a house offered vs within the towne.

The 13. of the same month *Reyner van hel* with eyght Gentlemen went into the towne, taking certaine wares with him, of euery thing a little, and laid it in the house appointed for the purpose: there to keep a ware house and to sel our marchandise, and presently both Gentlemen and Marchants came thither to buy and to sell vs Pepper.

The 15. and 16. many Gentlemen, Marchants, Chinars, and Arabians came to our warehouse & into our ships, offering vs Pepper, but our Factor offered them too little a price.

The hatred
of the Por-
tingalles as
gainst the.

The 25. of Iuly the Gouvernour came againe aborde our shippes, and there looked vppon certaine of our wares, whereof hee bought some, and counsell'd vs to buy Pepper: About the same time the *Portingalles* made great sute vnto the Gouvernour, promising him many gifts to deny vs trafficke, and to constraîne vs to depart from thence, saying we were no marchantes, but that we came to spie the countrie, for they said that they had seene many *Fleminges* in *Lisbone*, but none like vs. Among the *Portingalles* there was one that was borne in *Malacca*, of the *Portingalles* race, his name was

Pedra.

Pedro Truide, a man well seene in trauayling, and one that had beene in all places of the world: He was our good friend, & every day came to talke with our Capitaines, saying, you do not well that you make no more haste to take in your lading, you shall haue no better cheape wares, & withall shewed vs many other things: wherevpon the *Portingalles* hated him, and not long after he was murthered in his bed.

In August we did little, and tooke no great store of lading in seeking to haue Pepper better cheape, which the *Portingalles* liked not well of, and saide vnto the Gouernour, that we desired not to buy; which the Gouernour began to hearken vnto, for they offered him great summes of money that hee shoulde not permit vs traffique, so that in the end hee commaunded that no man shoulde carrie any *Ryce* aborde our shippes, whereby we were abashed, and thereupon we sent vnto the Gouernour for our money which hee ought for the wares hee had bought, which moued him. The 26. of

July hee sent one of our Gentlemen with

some of his men and nine slaues

aboard our ships.

The foure Hollanders

The situation of the Towne of Bantam, the principall towne of traffique in the Island of Iaua, their strength & manner of building, with their traffique, what people come thither, what wares are there most desired, what nations bring them thither, or come to fetch them, together with their religion, customes, & manner of house keeping.



*B*antam lyeth in the Islande of Iaua maior, about 25. miles to sea ward within the Isle, betweene Sumatra and Iaua: On both sides of the Towne there runneth a Riuer, about 3. foote and a half deep, so that no shippes can enter into them: The Towne is compassed about with a Riuer: The towne is almost as great in compasse as the old towne of *Amsterdam*: The wals are made with flankers: They haue great numbers of Peeces therein, but they knowe not how to vse them, for they feare them much: all their Peeces are of brasse, & they haue many brazen bases. Their walles are not about two foote thicke made of bricke: euery flanker hath diuers mastes and peeces of wood, which they vse when they are besieged by their enemies. The houses are made of straw and reedes, standing vpon 4. wooden postes. The rich haue their chambers all hanged with silken Curtins, or els with cotton linnen: Their houses are most placed vnder Cocus trees, whereof the towne is full: Without the walles are many houses, wherein strangers for the most part haue their dwellinges. The town

towne hath three great market places, wherein dayly there is markets holden, where you may buy all kindes of wares, and where there commeth a great number of people, very strange to beholde: Within the towne there is a great church or muske of wood, wherein they obserue the law of *Mahomet*: Gentlemen & men of any qualitie haue their owne muskes in their houses. The towne is not built with streetes, nor the houses placed in order, but very foule lying full of filthy water, which men must passe through, or leape ouer, for they haue no bridges: In the towne there is great resort of diuers Countries and nations, as of *Malacca*, *Bengala*, *Malabar* *Guhereters* of *Pegu*, *Sani Malicas*, *Banda*, *China*, and of many Kingdomes that haue great trafique for Pepper, that groweth rounde about *Bantam*, which in August and September is ripe, there you haue Nutmegs, out of the Island of *Banda*, and Cloues from *Moluca*, which the *Portingalles* doe most buy vp: Wee bought Nutmegs there for a blank a pound: All victuailles and necessaries are there in great aboundance to be had, as Hennes, Hartes, Fish, and Ryce, and diuers kindes of fruires, as Auanas, Cocus, Bonanas, Manges, Doroyens, Iacca, Pruna, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegarner, Cocombers, Melons, Onions, Garlicke; but breade they haue none, but in steade of it they eate Ryce: Beefe is there the dearest victuaile, for an Oxe in that place is worth 7. 8. or 9. Rialles of 8. The Chinars haue the greatest and most trafficke in that town. They come thither in the Month of Ianuarie, with 8. or 9. great shippes, bringing all sorts of Porcelaine, silks, Damaske, gold thread, Iron pannes, and *Ianas* money called *Caixas*, whereof 12000. make a Ryall of eyght.

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They are hanged vpon stringes by two hundred together, for the which they both buy & sel al kinds of marchandises, and there they lade Pepper which they carrie into *China*: Without the towne they haue a great place wherein they commonly vse to sell their wares, and there they dwell, and haue greater and better houses then any are within the towne, all made of reedes, onely that in euery house they haue a square place made of stone, wherein they put their wares to keepe them from burning, as some richemen in the towne likewise haue: The *Chinars* are very subtile and industrious people, and will refuse no labour nor paynes to yearne money, there they make much *Aquavita* of Ryce and Cocus, and trafficke much therewith, which the *Tauars* by night come to buy, and drinke it secretly, for by *Mahomets* law it is forbidden them. The *Chinars* liue there with free libertie: When they come to remaine there for a yeare or more as they thinke good, they buy themselues a wife or two, or more as they thinke good, and liue together like man and wife, and when they meane to depart, they sell their wiues again, but if they haue children they take them with them, & so returne to *China*: They haue no special religion, but pray vnto the Deuill, that he would not hurt them, for they know that the Deuill is wicked, and that God is good, and hurteth no man, therefore they thinke it needlesse to pray to God. They acknowledge not the resurrection of the deade, but when a man dyeth they thinke he neuer riseth again: In their houses they haue great painted Deuils, before the which they place wax candles, and sing vnto them, praying them not to hurt them, and the more monstrous that their shapes be, the
more

more they honour them. These people liue very hardly and poorely within *Bantam*, for there is not any work or labour how filthy soeuer it be, but they will do it to get money, and when they haue gotten something they returne again to *China*. They are verie like Iewes in our countrey, for they neuer goe without a paire of ballances, and all thinges is good wares with them, and are ready to do any seruice. When we came first before *Bantam*, they came euery day in great companies into our shippes, and there set out their wares to sel, as silkes, sowing silkes, and porcelines, so that our vpper deckes were full of pedlers, that wee could hardly walke vpon the hatches.

The manner, condition, custome, going, standing, apparell, housekeeping, wares, and behaviour of the Ianars in Bantam.



He *Ianars* and inhabitants of *Bantam*, are proude and obstinate, with a very stately pace, they hold the law of *Mahomet*, which they haue not had about 35. yeares, for as yet there are many heathens among them that neuer were made *Mores*: it is a very lying and theeuish kind of people, not in any sort to be trusted. Their apparell both of rich and poore is a cotton cloth, and some of silke about their middles, which they tie about them with a girdle, the vpper parte and from the knees downewarde all naked: most of them goe bareheaded, but the principallest of them haue a wreath or Turkish roule about their heades, and some

G

little

The foure Hollanders

What weapons they
weare.

little cappes: Their priestes come cut of *Meca* in *Arabia*, and are yellowe of colour: Their weapon is a poinyard, which they call *Crisis*: it is made with hilts, & the handle is a Deuil cut out of wood or bone: the sheathes are of wood: with them they are very bolde, and it is accounted for a great shame with them if they haue not such a Dagger, both yong, old, rich & poore, and yong children of fīue or sixe yeares olde, and when they go to the warres they haue targets, and some long speares, but most of them such poinyardes: They vse neyther great shotte nor caliuers when they go against their enemies: for a small matter one King wil make warre against another When we came first before *Bantam*, we offered to make a contract with the Gouvernor and the counsell of the towne, that they should deliuer vs a certaine quantitie of Pepper, and wee woulde goe with our shippes before *Paimbam*, and helpe them to reuenge the death of their Kings vppon their enemies, for (as they said) we might goe within a bowe shot of the towne with our shippes, and the Towne is but of wood without walles, so that we would presently haue beaten it downe to the ground. They offered vs some of their principall Gouvernours to be left for pledges in our shippes, and their men woulde sayle in their fustes, such as shoulde go on land, and we should doe nothing els but shoote out of our shippes, but our Captaines would not do it, considering our small number of men.

How many
wiues they
haue.

The *Taners* take as many wiues as they will, and are able to maintaine, but the common people haue but one, & some two married wiues, and some 10. 20. & 30. concubines: For a small matter they will sende their married wiues home agayne vnto their fathers, when they haue

haue layne fīue or sixe dayes with them, saying they like them not, and so their marriage is vndone, when they desire it.

The manner, custome, householding, childbearing, sporting & cleanness of the women in Bantam.



He women of the towne are well kept from such as are circumcised, whereof the rich men haue many, and from other men or their friendes, for their owne sonnes may not come into the house where the women are. They lie all naked and chaw Betelle, and haue a flauish woman that continually scratcheth their bodies, that is, such as are married women, but such as are concubines are as waiting Gentlewomen to the married women, when they goe out to giue them more maiestie, and those that haue the greatest number are of most estimation: The Concubines haue but fewe children, for the married women poyson their children, and these concubines are bought and solde: by their apparell a man can hardly discern the riche from the poore, for they goe all with a Cotton cloth about their bodies vp to their breastes, and bounde about their middles with an other cloth, bare footed and their heads vncovered, their hayre bound right vpon the top of their heads in a heape, but when they are in their pride, they weare crownes vpon their heads, whereof some of them are of pure golde, & ringes of golde, & some of siluer about their armes, every one according to their abilitie. They are very curious about their bodyes, for they washe

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themselves at the least fīue or sixe times euery day: they
 neuer ease themselves nor haue the company of their
 husbantes, but they presently leape into the water and
 wash their bodies, and therefore the water that runneth
 through *Bantam* is very vnholisome; for euery one wa-
 sheth themselves in it, as well pockie as other people,
 whereby wee lost some of our men that drunke of the
 water: The women are verie idle, for they do nothing
 all the day but lie downe; the poore slaues must doe
 all the drudgerie, and the men sit all day vpon a mat, &
 chew *Betele*, hauing ten or twentie women about them,
 and when they make water, presently one of the wo-
 men washeth their member, and so they sit playing all
 the day with their women: Many of them haue slaues
 that play vpon instrumentes much like our Shakebois,
 they haue likewise great basons whereon they strike,
 & therewith know how to make good musicke, where-
 at the women daunce, not leaping much, but winding
 and drawing their bodies, armes and shoulders, which
 they vse all night long, so that in the night time they
 make a great noyse with basons and other instruments,
 and the man he sitteth and looketh vpon them. euerie
 one of the women strīuing to doe her best that she may
 get her husbands fauour and her secret pleasure. The
 Gentlemen, Cūizens, and marchantes haue their Gar-
 dens, and fieldes without the towne, and slaues for the
 purpose to labour in them, and bring their maisters all
 kindes of fruit, Rice and Hennes in the towne, as also
 the Pepper that groweth there, which runneth vp by
 an other tree, as Hoppes with vs, and groweth in long
 bunches like Grapes, so that there is at the least 200.
 graines in one bunch: it is first greene, and after it be-
 commeth

How Pep-
 per grow-
 eth in that
 country.

commeth blacke, and is there in great aboundance, so that it is the right Pepper countrey; for when we came thither they said vnto vs, *Aqui ai tanta Pimienta, como terra*, that is, here is as much Pepper as earth, and so we found it, and yet we departed from thence by our own follies, without our lading of Pepper: Wee staide for new Pepper, meane time the *Portingalles* sent their letters into euery place seeking to hinder our trade: At the first we might haue sufficient, for there we founde enough both to buy for money or to barter. We likewise had money and wares sufficient: we might easily haue had sixe or eight hundred tunnes, as we were aduertised by some of the countrey, that we should presently buy, for that the *Portingalles* sought all the means they could to hinder vs, as after it appeared; and therefore he that thinketh to come soone enough, commeth oftentimes too late, and we vsed not our time so well as it fell out.

The 29. of August we had a letter sent vs by night from our men that were in the towne, that lay in a manner as prisoners, to will vs to let our pledge go a shore, otherwise they feared they shoulde hardly escape with their liues, and great danger might fall vpon them: this pledge came aborde with the 9. slaues.

A letter sent
by our men
in the town
that were
kept pris-
oners.

The 30. of August we sent the pledge and the rest of our *Iauers* to land, with promise that he would do the best he might to get our men leaue to come aborde: about euening of the same day wee had newes from our men by foure of our saylers that as then they were better vsed, saying they thought they should come aborde when two shippes were gone that ment to saile for *Malacca*, being laden with Nutmegs and other things.

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The first of September, and the 2. 3. and 4. wee sent many letters to the Gouvernour and hee to vs, and likewise to our men that were in the towne, being nine in number, all our best marchants and captains, hauing with them about 6. or 7000. Guildernes in marchandise, and they againe to vs.

They went
nearer to
the towne.

The 5. of September when wee perceyued that delays were daungerous, wee went close to the towne with all our 4. shippes, and so neere that we had but two fadome muddie grounde, and presently with two of our boates for our securitie wee set vppon three *Iauas* shippes, whereof two were laden with fish and Cocus, wherein wee founde a man of *China*, being of some account. The third ship was laden with 20. tunnes of Cloues, 6. tunnes of Pepper, and some Benioni, and *Pimenta da Rauo*, wherein we founde fiue *Malabardes* slaues to the *Portingalles*, whom wee likewise tooke, & they were very willing to goe with vs, thereby to be eased of the slauey wherevnto the *Portingals* put them, and perceyuing that the *Portingalles* went often to and from another shippe that lay not farre from vs, we took our Pinace and made towards it, and being harde by it, the *Portingals* left it & set it on fire: This ship had the richest wares in it as the *Portingalles* slaues tolde vs, for it was laden with fiftie tunnes of Cloues, which were burnt in it.

The sixt and seuenth of September we hearde no newes, so that wee went close to the Towne agayne, shooting with our great Peeeces into it, slaying diuers of the people (as after we were informed:) They likewise shot with their Peeeces agaynst vs, which the *Portingalles* did, for that the *Iauas* haue little or no skill at all there-
in

Ships voyage.

24.

in, and are very fearefull of them, and although they had many peeces in the towne, yet they did vs no other hurt then onely shot one of *Molenaers* halfe masts in peeces.

The seuenth of September wee had a skirmish, which was in this manner, we perceyuing a *Iauan* ship vnder sayle, sent our Pinace with sixe and twentie men in her to fetch it in, which the *Iauan* shippe perceyuing fledde behinde an Islande, where our Pinace followed him so fast that shee fell a grounde, which the townes men perceyuing, made them readie with foure and twentie boatesfull of men, all armed after their manner, and set forward in good order, being diuided in two companies, seuen on starre bord, & 17. on lardde bord of the Pinace, in order like a halfe Moone, threatening vs with their speares, they thought by reason of their great number of men, that they had already taken it, but it fell out otherwise, for they in the Pinace perceyuing them comming, shotte among them, and they were so near vnto her that we could not shoot at them: and when they were harde by the Pinace, shee gotte a fote, as they thought to take her, hauing cast out an anker in good time, and thereby wounde themselves off the grounde, but for haste they were forced to cutte their Cable, because they had not time enough to winde it vppe, and with all they shotte one of their boates vnder water. The Pinace drawing her boate after her, the *Iauans* presently leapt into it, and cutte a sunder the roape that helde it, which they immediately stole from vs, thrusting vvith their Speares in at the loope holes. Seuen of their Boates being rourd about vs were so sharpely

A skirmish
betweene
the Pinace
& 24. boats

The foure Hollanders

paid with the iron peeces, stone peeces, and Caliuers, that the 17, others durst not come so neere vs: I thinke there were at the least 100. of them that neuer carryed newes how they sped in that skirmish, for euery boate had at the least 60. men in it, and they were so thicke in them, that they could not help themselues, nor did any thing els but shake their speares, and they shot but one base: their arrowes hurt vs not, and so the Pinace returned againe vnto our shippes, sayling close before the towne, and shooting into it with her ordinance: They shot out of the towne, but it hit her not, because they shot with stone pellets, wherewith you cannot shoote so certainly as with iron bullets.

The 8. 9. and 10. of September we had letters from our men out of *Bantam*, by the which they willed vs not to shoot any more, for that the Gouvernour threatened to set them vpon stakes: *Houtman* wrote they were in good hope that they shoulde bee put to ransome, which wee counselled them to doe as well as they might.

The contents of
the Gouvernours
letter.

The 11. of September we had a letter from *Houtman*, and one from the Gouvernour, wherein hee wrote that he would set our men at libertie, so we would be quiet, but if we desired warre, he woulde once againe come and visite vs in another sort: wee answered him that there he should find vs, that wordes were but wind, & that he should set our men at a reasonable ransome, and thereof send vs an answere the next day.

The 12. and 13. of September wee had no answere out of the towne, and we had want of water, and could get none thereabouts but that which came out of the towne, for that the Gouvernour had taken order that we should

should get no water about the towne, so that we hoised ankers to go seeke some.

The 17. of September we came before 3. or 4. Islands which *Molenare* and *Shellenger* sayled betweene, and for that the streame ranne so strong there, they were forced to goe so nigh the shore, that they might almost leape on lande, whereby they escaped great danger, but the other shippe and the Pinace sayled about the Islands, and so met with the other two, and casting forth their ankers went on shore, where wee spake with men that saide they would shew vs where wee shoulde haue water, so we would giue them two Caliuers.

The 18. 19. 20. 23. and 24. we stayed to lade water, for it was hard to get, and we were forced to keep good watch, which done hoysing ankers againe, wee sayled towards *Bantam*, holding our course Eastwarde.

The 27. we sayled Northeast towards the lande of *Iana maior*.

The 28. setting sayle agayne, we kept East North-east along by the coast of *Iana*, & about noone because of the great streame that runneth in the straight, wee were forced to anker, and the 30. day wee set sayle againe.

The first of October in the euening wee came to a great Islande, being three miles from the towne, and there we ankered finding good clay ground.

The 2. of October wee had a letter from our men, how they were seperated one from the other, and kept by the Gentlemen of the towne, and their wares parted among them.

The 3. 4. and 5. when wee were againe before the towne, we had other letters, that by our comming they

H

were

The foure Hollanders

were better vsed, and hoped to bee set at a reasonable ranfome, and that they promised that one of our men should come aborde, so he would returne againe into towne, that shoulde by worde of mouth certifie vs what hope they were in, and the cause thereof, that we might the better believe it.

How the
Iaurs vsed
our men
being pri-
soners.

The 6. of October in the night one of our men came aborde, and shewed vs what had past, when we shotte into the towne, how they were seperated and kept close prisoners, and cruelly threatned by the *Iaurs*, whereby they still expected when they should bee put to death, and howe they sought all the meanes they coule to make them to deny their faith, and become *Mores*, but they remayned constant, and saide they woulde rather die, and that they had by force shauen three of our men after the *Morish* manner, and how the *Portingals* had sought all the meanes they coule to buy them for slaues, offering money for them that they might sende them to *Malacca*, how they were set at libertie againe, & might goe where they woulde within the towne, and so they hoped all would be well, and that they shoulde bee set at libertie for some small ranfome, and that the Gouvernour asked them 3000. Rialles of 8. but they hoped to bring him to 2000. whereat we much reioyced.

The 8. 9. and 10. of October we passed ouer to make some agreement with them that we might be quiet.

The 11. of October they agreede vppon a ranfome of 2000. Ryalles of eyght, and were content; that what goodes soeuer we had taken from them, wee shoulde keepe as our owne, and for our goodes that they had stolen, and forcibly taken from our men within the towne

towne, they would keepe them, and so exchange one for the other, they likewise were content to quit vs of all our debts, that we ought within the towne eyther to the Gouvernor or to any other man, and that from thence forward we should be free, and traffique in the towne, both to buy and sell when it pleased vs, & with their good willes as we had done, and before we paid our money, the towne was to sende two men aborde our ships, which done, we were to pay the halfe of our ranome, and vpon the payment thereof, they shoulde set halfe of our men at liberty, and that halfe of our men being come aborde, wee were to pay the other halfe of our ranome, which was 1000. Ryalles of eyght, which being performed, their two men, and their other halfe of our men were on both sides to bee deliuered and sette free, and without contradiction it was performed.

The maner
of their ranome.

The 12. and 13. this agreement being ended, diuers victuallers came aborde our shippes to sell vs Hennes, Egges, and all other kind of victuailes.

The 14. we gaue certaine presentes in signe of good will, to such as had shewed vs fauour when we were in contention with them.

The 15. 16. 17. and 18. some of our Factors went into the towne, where they bought certaine Pepper, & brought it aboard our ships.

The 19. they went again into the towne, & bought a greater quantitie at 5. s. sackes for one Catti, minding in that sorte every day to take in our lading, but it fell not out as wee desired, for the *Portingalles* that coule not brooke our company, made such means to the Gouvernour, that he gaue commandement that we should buy

The foure Hollanders

Why the
Gouernor
forbad vs
trafficke.

no more Pepper, before we had paide 1400. Rialles of 8. which he challenged of vs because we had cast anchor within his streame, whereupon our Marchantes went and agreed with him, which done weethinking to buy Pepper as we did before, the Gouernour againe commanded to the contrarie, whereby we perceyued their deceit, in that he wold not hold his word. The country men would gladly haue solde their Pepper, as also the *Chinars*, *Arabians*, *Mahometitians*, and secretly some *Portingalles*, but when we saw wee could not get it out but with great daunger, wee thought it not conuenient to buy: and when we spake vnto the Gouernour, touching the holding of his worde, he made vs answere, that he had no bones in his tongue, and that therefore he could speake that which he ment not to doe: and to say the truth most part of the *Iauars* are a kind of deceitfull people, for whatsoeuer they say and presently performe, that shall you be sure of and no more.

The 25. of October there came an Ambassador into *Bantam*, sent from *Malacca* to the Gouernor with a present of 10000. Rials of 8. desiring him to forbid vs both his towne and streame, that wee might not traffique there. Whereof wee were aduertised by the *Sabandar* and other of our friendes counselling our men to get them out of the towne, and not to returne againe, otherwise they would be in daunger to be stayed againe, and we hauing sent a man into the towne to saue him from being holden prisoner, our host where we lay being on shore was forced to bring him out couered with certaine mattes; so that vppon the 26. of the same month all our trafficke and friendship with them ceased: but our host being our friende, came secretly aborde our ships

ships, and shewed vs that he and his company had two ships lying before the towne, laden with Nutmegges and Mace that came from *Banda*, for the which hee agreed with vs at a price, vpon condition that we should seeme to take them by force, that thereby he might colour his dealing with vs: wherevpon the first of Nouember we sailed close to the towne with all our ships, and set vpon the two *Iauan* shippes, wherein we found to the number of 30. slaues, that knew nothing of their maisters bargain made with vs, so that they began to resist vs, wherewith we shot among them, and presently slew 4. or 5. of them, the rest leapt ouer borde, and swamme to land, which done we tooke the two ships, and put their lading into ours: The *Portingalles* shippe that brought their Ambassadour, lay close vnder the shore, wherevnto we sent two of our boats, but the *Portingals* that were in her shot so thicke with their peecees vpon our men, that our boates were forced to leaue them with losse of one of our men, but our shippes shot in such sorte with their ordinance vpon the *Portingall* shippe, that they spoyled and brake it in peecees, wherein their Captaine was slaine, and the victuailers that still brought vs victuailes to sell, tolde vs that with our peecees we had slain three or foure men within the towne, & that the townes men began to make an armie of ships to set vpon vs.

How they
took two
Iauan ships

They
fought with
a *Portingall*
shippe

The 2. of Nouember we espyed a shippe that came toward *Banton*, which we ioyned vnto with our boats, and being nere vnto it, they spread their sights, which were of thicke mattes, and began to defend themselves, our men shot among them with stone peecees and Canniers, and they defended themselves with great courage

They
fought with
a *Iauan*
shippe

The foure Hollanders

rage, hauing halfe pikes wherewith they thrust at vs, & that
 ferued likewise to blow arrowes out of them, for
 they were like trunks; out of the which trunks they
 shot so great numbers of arrowes, that they fell as thick
 as haye, and shotte so certainly, that therewith they
 hurt at the least eyght or nine of our men, but the ar-
 rowes are thinne and light, so that their blaste coulde
 not make them enter into the flesh about the thickness
 of two fingers, onely the head of the arrowe (which is
 made of reede, and soe stayeth in the flesh) when we
 shot with our Gallies they ranne behind their fighters,
 but whe they perceived that their matted fights could
 not defende them, and that they were killed through
 them, they entered into their boates, and by strength of
 oares rowed from vs, leauing their shippe, wherin we
 founde two dead men, and we slew three more of them
 as we rowed after their boat, so that in all they lost five
 men, as we after heard, and that they were to the num-
 ber of 40. which done, wee brought their shippe to
 ours, wherein we found good store of Ryce and dried
 fish.

The 6. of Nouember, perceyuing nor any hope of
 more traffike for vs with those of *Bantam*, wee hoisted
 anker and let sayle, setting our course towards the
 straight of *Sunda*.

The seuenth of Nouember wee came and ankered
 before a River of freshe water, about fixe miles from
Bantam, where wee tooke in our provision of water:
 thither certaine Merchants followed vs with Portulbre,
 telling vs that they were sorry for our departure, & that
 they longed for our returne againe.

The thirteenth of Nouember wee set sayle, and al-
 bout

The mar-
 chant: fol-
 low them
 with wares.

about evening we came before *Iacatra*, in time past called *Sunda Calapa*, which hath beene a rich Towne of marchandise, but vpon some occasions, and by reason of their hard vsage the Marchants had withdrawen them selues from thence, therefore at this present there is little or nothing to doe. *John Hugben* in his booke saith this to be the principal towne of trafficke, but that is long sithence, for now there is not any trade of marchandise.

The fourteenth of Nouember we sent two of our men into the towne, hauing some of theirs in pawne, who tolde vs that many of the inhabitantes were gone out of the towne with all their goodes, being in great feare of our peeces, and there we had great store of victuailes, and much more then wee required brought aboard our ships.

The 18. wee set saile from *Iacatra*, and being about two miles from the towne, our shippe called *Amsterdam* fell vpon a cliffe, but it got off againe without any hurt, and therewith wee presently made towarden the straight.

The 2. of December we passed by 2. townes which we might easily perceiue, we likewise passed by *Tubam*, and ankered vnder *Sidam*. The 3. of December there came men out of the towne, & desired vs to stay saying that there we might haue Cloues & Nutmegs as many as we woulde, bringing certaine bankering stufte (as a present from their King) ynto *Sche lengers* ship, because it lay nearest to the land and they came most aboard in.

The 4. of December they came again into *Schellengers* ship, bringing certaine presentes with them, and among the rest a certayne birde that coulde swallowe

The foure Hollanders

fyen, which is a very strange fowle, and was brought a-
hue to *Amsterdam*, which after was giuen to the states
of *Holland* lying in the *Hage*, and some good fruites,
willing vs to sende a man on shore to see their spices,
whereof they said they had great store: wherevpon we
sent a man out of the *Amsterdam*, and with him an inter-
preter, one of the *Portingalles* slaues, they leauing three
or foure of their men aborde our shippes, for pawnes
till his returne: when our man came to lande hee was
well vsed, and there they shewed him fortie or fiftie bals
of Cloues; which done they brought him before the
King, that promised him great fauor, and told him that
the next day he wold himselfe come aborde our ships,
and deale with our Captaines, and with that he let our
man depart.

The 5. of December we expected the Kinges com-
ming aborde, putting out all our flagges and streamers,
and about noone there came 8. or 9. indifferent great
shippes full of men from off the shore, wherein wee
thought the King to bee; but when they were almost
at vs they diuided themselues, three of them rowing to
Shellengers ship, and when they bordened him, they thin-
king the King had been there, *Reymer van Hel* as Factor
and the Maister came forth to receyue him, but the *Ja-
uers* entering all at once, *Reymer van Hel* said, What will
all these people doe aborde the shippe, for there was at
the least two hundred men, who all at one time drewe
out their poinyardes, and stabbed our men that neuer
suspected them, so that presently they had slaine twelue
of the shippe, and two sore wounded, that boldly with-
stode them: the rest of our men being vnder hatches
presently tooke their pikes, and thrust so fast out at the
grates,

grates, that the *Iauers* would haue forced the middle part of the ship, wherein was two entries, but our men standing at them with their swordes in hande draue them out, not ceasing still to thrust vp with their pikes, meane time they kindled fier, lighted their matches, & shot off their stone peeces that lay aboue the hatches, wherwith they began presently to flie, most of them leaping ouer bord, and swam to their two boates, that lay harde by our shippes, whereof one with a great peece was presently stricken in peeces: The rest of our ships hearing vs shoote in that manner, entered into their boats, and made towards them, rowing harde to the three *Indian* fustes, wherein were at the least 100. men, and shotte among them with their peeces, wherewith they leapt into the water, euery man swimming to shore, and we with two boates after them, hewing and killing them as our deadly enemies, who vnder pretence of friendship sought to murther vs, and wee handled them in such sort, that of two hundred men there got not aboue thirty of them to lande, the rest of their fustes lay farre off and beheld the fight: Three of their fustes thought to rowe to the Pinace to take her, which they might easily haue done, as hauing not aboue 7. or 8. men in her, being busie to set vppe a newe maste, but when they perceyued their men to bee so handeled in the *Amsterdam*, and that they leapt ouer borde, they turned backe againe, and in great haste rowed to land, so that at that time they got not much by the bargain, and no small grieve to vs, for there wee lost 12. men, that were all stabbed with poinyards, their names were *Iohn Iacobson Schellenger*, maister of the ship, *Reymer van hel Factor*, *Gielis Gielefson* Gentleman, *Barent*

How the
Indians be-
trayed the.

The foure Hollanders

The names
of their
men that
were stab-
ed.

Bontebiter, Arent Cornedrager, Cornelis van Alcmuer, Simon Ianson, Wilschus Ios the Carpenter, *Adrian de Metfelaar*, one of the *Portingalles* slaues, and two boyes, whereof one was but twelue yeares olde, whereby wee perceyued them to be a kinde of cruell people, for they had giuen the little boy and all the rest of our men at the least 12. stabbes a peece after they were dead.

The same day about euening we hoysed ankers, and set saile, hauing manned the *Amsterdam* with men out of our other shippes, and so helde our course Eastward.

The 6. of December we came to a great Island called *Madura*, where we ankered, and in the euening two of their men came aborde our shippes, with message from their Gouvernour, saying that we were welcome, desiring vs to stay there, for he would trafficke with vs, and sell vs some Pepper, as they saide, but wee believed them not.

The 7. of December there came another boat aboard, bringing certaine fruites, saying that the next day their Gouvernour would come to see our shippes.

The 8. there came a great fuste and three smal boats, from off the land all full of men, saying their Gouvernour was among them: we willed them not to goe to the *Amsterdam*, but to the *Mauritius*, but they woulde not, but made to the *Amsterdam*, thinking because there had beene so many murthered in her, there was not many men aborde her at that time, and when they were within a pykes length of her, (although they were directed to the other shippes) they remembring their late mischance, shotte off three or foure stone Peeces full laden, wherewith they slew and hurt many of the
Indians,

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Indians, wherevpon they presently leapt ouer bord, & wee with our boates followed after and slew diuers of them, taking ten or twelue, thinking by them to know what their intent was to doe, but they could not certifie vs, and therefore we let them go againe onely keeping two boyes, who long after stole out of the shippe, and swamme to lande: They tolde vs that the Gouvernour being a Bishoppe or chiefe instructor of the countrey, was within the boate and slaine among the rest, hee had therein likewise a little boy one of his sonnes who wee likewise tooke, and sent to lande: The Bishoppe was of *Meca*, and much esteemed of among them, a great Clarke, and Gouvernour ouer all the rest of the Countrey: There was a Jewell found about him, which as yet is kept.

About euening we hoysed ankers, & set sayle, & the 11. of December we came to two small Islands, where wee ankered, there wee founde none but poore people and fishermen, that brought vs fish, Hens, & other fruit to sell.

The 13. wee set sayle, and the 14. wee had a West winde, which they call the passage winde, that would haue serued vs well to faile to *Moluccas*, from whence wee were not distant aboue two hundred miles, and as then it was a good yeare for Cloues, which happeneth euery three yeares: It was told vs that we might there haue a Cabbin laden full of Cloues, wherevpon wee determined to sayle thither, but because wee had already indured a long and troublesome voyage, and but ill manned, wee woulde not, longing to bee at home: This contrary wind holding vppon the foure and twentie of December wee came to an Islande

How farre
they were
from *Moluccas*

The foure Hollanders

where we had beene before.

The 25. of December *Iohn Molenae* maister of the *Mauritius*, dyed sodainely, for an hower before hee was well and in good health.

The 28. 29. 30. and 31. of December wee were busied to take all the wares, sayles and other thinges out of the *Amsterdam*, her victuailes and furnitures serving for our voyage homewarde, & lying vnder that Island, we had victuailes brought vs euery day as much as wee needed, both fish, Hens, venison and fruit, and at reasonable price, but there we could get no water.

The *Amsterdam* set on fire.

The 11. of Ianuary when we had vnladen the *Amsterdam* we set her on fier, letting her burne, taking her men into our shippes.

The 12. of Ianuarie we set sayle again, some desiring to sayle Eastward, others Westward, but in fine wee set Westwarde to sayle once againe to *Bantam*, wherewith the *Mauritius* sayled Southeastwarde, to gette about the Island of *Iana*, and we followed her. The 14. of Ianuary we once againe perceyued the East point of the Island of *Madura*, and held our course Southward: on that side of *Madura* there lyeth many small Islandes, through which we sayled.

The Pinace on ground.

The 16. in the morning our Pinace fell on ground vpon the coast of *Iana*, not far from *Pannorogan*, where she shotte off three peeces, at the which warning wee made thither with our boates, and by the helpe of God got her off againe: There we saw a high hil that burnt, vnder and about the fire hauing a great smoake, most strange to behold.

The 18. of Ianuary we entered into the straight that runneth betweene *Iana* and *Baly*, and by reason of the hard

hard & contrary streame that ran therin, we were forced to anker vpon the coast of *Iana*, where wee found good anker ground.

The 19. wee set sayle, and when wee came neere to the coast of *Baly*, we entered into a rough streame, and our shippes draue backward, as swiftly as an arrow out of a bow, and there we found no anker ground, nor any anker could haue holden vs, but *Molenaer* got the coast of *Iana* and ankered, which in the ende wee likewise did, and ankered at the least three miles from him, and so much we had driuen backe in the space of halfe an houre.

The 20. of Ianuarie wee went and lay by our other ships.

The 21. of Ianuarie there came two barkes to the *Mauritius*, wherein there was one that coulde speake good *Portingall*, who tolde vs that the towne of *Ballaboam* was besieged by a strange King, that had marryed the King of *Ballaboams* daughter, and after he had laine with her he caused her to bee flaine, and then came to besiege her father. This towne of *Ballaboam* lyeth on the East end of the Island of *Iana*, and is the same towne where *M. Candish* was when hee passed that way, and the old King wherof he writeth was as then yet liuing, being at the least 160. years of age. There we saw great numbers of Battes, that flew ouer our shippes, and were as bigge as Crowes, which in that Countrey they vse to eat, as they say: About noone we came before the towne of *Ballaboam*, so neare vnto it that we might easily see it, and there we lay behind a high point of lande, thinking to take in water.

The 22. of Ianuarie we tooke our Pinace, and sayled about

The foure Hollanders

about the shore as neere the land as possible we might, to seeke for fresh water, but we found none, for the Riuer that ran through the towne was paled vp (by them that lay before it) so that no man might passe either out or in, but onely on the land side, and that with great daunger: The same day there came 2. or 3. men aboard our shippe, that stole out of the towne by night, and came from the King, to desire our help with our great shot, which wee coulde not doe; because that thereabouts it was very shallow, and we might not go neere it with our shippes: they tolde vs they had great want of victuailes within the towne, whereby many of them were already deade for hunger, and much desired our aide, but it was not in vs to doe. Those that besieged the towne were *Mores*, but they in the towne were heathens, and as yet had not receyued *Mahomets* lawe, and that (as wee heard after) was the cause of their warre: There wee sawe many Storkes flying and sitting in the field: with vs we cannot imagine where the Storkes remaine in winter time, but here wee sawe them in the winter time.

The 24. of Ianuarie we sayled from thence, perceyuing nothing for vs to get, and tooke our course right ouer to the Island of *Bally*.

The 25. we came to *Bally*, where one of their barks boarded vs, telling vs that there we should find a Riuer of fresh water, and of all thinges els sufficient to serue our necessities, wherevpon wee ankered.

The 26. of Ianuarie our Pinace sent her boat to land, to see the Riuer, and there one of our men was sent on shore, but when he was on land he found nothing, but an armie of ten thousand men, that ment to relieue the towne

Ships voyage. 32

towne of *Ballaboam*, and the Riuer was nothing worth to lade water, wherevpon our men came on borde againe: Their Generall thought to haue gotten some great pray out of our shippes.

The 27. of Ianuarie we set sayle to finde a conuenient place to refresh vs with water and other prouision, for wee were informed by a man of *Bengala*, that of his owne will sayled with vs, and that had beene in *Bally*, that there wee should finde water and other thinges to serue our necessities, so that by night wee ankered vnder a high pointe of lande on the South west ende of *Bally*.

The 28. of Ianuary one of their boates borded vs with sixe or seuen men, saying that their King was desirous to deale with vs for such wares as hee had, and sent to know from whence we came, and we saide wee came out of *Holland*.

The 29. and 30. there came more men aborde our shippes, but as wee suspected that was not the right ha- uen, for the people came rowing in great haste a far off, and the man of *Bengala* could not tell what to say, but the King was thereabout, and euey day sent vs some fruit.

The first of February wee had two hogges brought aborde our shippes, that wee bought for two Ryalles of eyght, and we eate them very sauerly.

The 2. of Februarie, we set saile that wee might get aboute the point, where wee thought to finde a better place for freshe water, but by reason the winde was contrary, wee could not doe it, but were forced to anker againe.

The foure Hollanders

The 3. of February we set saile againe, and then wee had a storme, so that our saile blew euery way, and because of the contrarie winde we could not reach about the point, but were constrained to anker, but the *Mauritius* and the Pinace got past it, although thereby the *Mauritius* was in no little daunger; but because the Pilor had laid a wager of 6. Rialles of 8. that hee would get about it, hee would passe, what daunger soeuer it might be, and sayled close along by the cliffes, whereby wee lay at anker without companie.

The 4. and 5. wee set saile once againe to get about the point but could not reach it.

The 6. we had a letter from *Rodenburgh*, that certified vs how the *Mauritius* lay at anker at the least 7. or 8. miles beyond the point, and he that brought the letter came with it ouer land; and at the same time there was a man sent on lande with a small present for the King, that we might winne his fauour.

The 7. our man came on borde againe, and brought vs newes how *Rodenburgh* with one of the *Portingalles* slaues, being on lande were against their willes led before the King, but the saylors of the *Mauritius* had gotten men for pledges.

The 8. of Ianuarie, the same man went on land out of our shippe with more presentes of veluet and a caluer, the better to get the Kinges fauour, which liked him well, and desired vs to bring the ship nearer to the towne, saying he would send vs water and other things sufficient to supply our wants.

The 9. we sayled into the cheeke with our shippe, & ankered about a small halfe mile from the land, & being ankered there came at the least 70. boates of the Countrey

Ships voyage.

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trie to see our ship, and the King sent vs word that hee was desirous to heare vs shoote off 5. or 6. of our greatest peeces, wherevpon wee shot five of our greatest peeces, and the King stode vpon the shore to see them.

The 10. we had a letter from *Cornelis Houtman*, to wil vs to come to them, for that there they had founde a good place for water, and of all other necessaries, so that about euening wee set sayle, leauing two of our men and a *Portingall* slaue among the *Indians*, whome the King promised should come vnto vs ouer land, yet that night wee could not reach aboute the point, meane time we perceyued our Pinace that came to helpe vs.

The 16. we got by the *Mauritius*, that had already laden in her water, and hooped her vessels, wherevpon we began presently to do the like, and to visite our vessels that were almost spoyled.

The 17. our men whome wee left with the King came ouer land vnto our shippes, and then we bought great store of cattle and fruit.

The 18. 19. 20. and 21. wee imployed our time to lade water, which wee had verie easily, and refreshed our selues with Cattle, Hogges, fruit, and Lemons sufficient. There came one of the Kinges principall officers with our men ouer land, to pleasure vs in all things we desired, he was very desirous to haue some present of vs.

The 22. of Ianuarie two of our men that sayled in the *Mauritius* stayed on lande, but wee knewe not the cause: it should seeme some great promises had beene made vnto them, for as we vnderstoode, the King was very desirous to haue all sortes of strange nations about

K

him,

The foure Hollanders

Two of our
men stayed
with the In-
dians.

him, but our people were therein much overseene, for there they lived among heathens, that neyther knewe God nor his commandementes, it appeared that their youthes and wilde heades did not remember it, one of their names was *Emanuel Rodenburgh* of *Amsterdam*, the other *Jacob Cuyper* of *Delft*: within a day or two they sent vnto vs for their clothes, but wee sent them none.

The 23. 24. and 25. we made a voyage on land, and fetcht as many Hogges aboard our shippes as we could cate.

The 25. of Februarie we hoysed ankers, minding to set saile & so go homeward, leauing our 2. men aforesaid on land, but because it was calme weather we ankered, and went once againe on lande, and the 26. of the same Month wee set saile and helde our course West South west, but we had a calme.

The situation of the Island of Baly.



He Island of *Baly* lying at the East end of *Iana*, is a verie fruitfull Islande of Ryce, Hennes, Hogges, that are verie good, and great store of cattle: but they are very drie and leane beastes. They haue many horses: the inhabitantes are heathens and haue no religion, for some pray to Kine, others to the Sunne, and euerie man as hee thinketh good. When a man dyeth his wife burneth her selfe with him: there were some of their men aborde our shippes, that told vs, that when some man dyeth in that Countrey, that sometimes there are at the least fifty women

How 50.
women
burnt them
selues with
one man.

men that will burne themselves with him, and she that doth not so is accounted for a dishonest woman: so that it is a common thing with them: The apparel both of men and women is for the most part like those of *Bantam*, nothing but a cloth about their middles: Their weapons is, each man a poinyarde at their backs, and a trunke with an iron point like a speare, about a fadom and a halfe long, out of the which they blowe certaine arrowes, whereof they haue a case full; it is an euil weapon for naked men: they are enemies to the *Mores* and *Portingalles*. This Island yeeldeth no spice, nor any other costly ware, onely victuailes and clothes which they weare about their bodies, and slaues that are there to be solde. The King went with more state then the King of *Bantam*: all his garde had pikes with heades of fine gold, and he sate in a wagon that was drawen by 2. two white Buffles.

The first of March we had a calme.

The third we got a good wind that blew Southeast, holding our course West South west.

The fourteenth the wind blew stil South east, sometimes more Southwarde, and sometimes Eastward, being vnder 14. degrees, and a good sharpe gale, holding our course West Southwest: There we found that *Iana* is not so broad, nor stretcheth it selfe not so much Southwarde, as it is set dovvne in the Carde: for if it were, we should haue passed clean through the middle of the land.

The situati-
on of *Iana*

The 22. of March the winde helde as it did, being vnder 19. degrees, holding our course West South west.

The 19. of April our ship had no more bread left, but

The foure Hollanders

for our last partition euery man had seuen pound, both good and badde breade, and from that time forwarde our meate was Rice sodden in water, and euery man had a canne of water euery day, with three romers of wine, and weekly each man three romers or glasses of oyle and that very strong, and nothing els.

The 20. we had a calme, the 21. a calme with a Northerne aire.

The 23. a good wind that blew Southwest.

The 24. we saw the firme lande of *Aethiopia*, being vnder 33 degrees, and as wee guessed, wee were then about an hundred miles from the *Cape de bona Sperance*, yet we thought we had been at the least three hundred miles from it, so that wee may say, that God wrought wonderfully for vs: for that if wee had fallen by night vpon the land, we had surely runne vpon it: wee had a good winde out of the West, and West Southwest.

The 25. of Aprill in the morning wee had a calme, with a very hollow water, & at euening we had a good winde, that came North and Northeast, and although wee had so good a vvind yet our shippe bare but little sayle, although the other two shippes of our company were at the least two mile before vs, for most part of the night wee sayled with our schouer saile, holding our course Southwest & by West.

The 26. of Aprill in the morning we coulde not see our shippes, which pleased not our men, besides that our shippe was very weake, whereby her ribs shoke, and her ioyns with the force of the water opened and shut, so that as then our shippe was very leake, hauing the winde Northwest, holding our course as neere as wee could West Southwest, and then we put out our maine sayles,

Ships voyage.

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sayles, at noone the winde came West, with a great storme, so that most of our sayles blew in peeces, and so wee draue forward with out sayles.

The 27. of Aprill still driuing without sayle with a West winde, wee were vnder thirty sixe degrees, so that we found that the streame draue vs South & South West.

The 28. of Aprill still driuing without failes, we had the height of 36. degrees and 20. minutes, and about euening we hoised saile againe, the winde being West Southwest, & we held our course Northwest with very hollow water.

The 29. of April we could not as yet see our shippes, the wind being West.

The 30. of Aprill we had fayre weather with a West and west South west wind, and then we saw many great birdes with white billes, which is a signe not to bee far from the *Cape de bona Sperance*, we likewise saw certain small birdes, speckled on their backs, and white vpon their breasts.

The first of May wee had a South vvinde with fayre weather, hauing 34. degrees and a halfe, holding our course West Southwest.

The seconde of May wee vvere vnder 35. degrees, and $\frac{1}{2}$. holding our course West and West and by North.

The fourth of May we found our selues to be vnder 37. degrees South South east winde, our course being West and by North, and West North west.

The 5. and 6. of May we had all one winde at noone being vnder 35. degrees, wee thought wee had past the Cape, and held our course Northwest, towards Saint

The foure Hollanders

Helena, still without sight of our ships.

The 8. of May with a South wind wee helde North West and by West.

The 9. we had a calme with a gray sky, and were vnder 31. degrees and twentie minutes, and then our portion of oyle was increased a glasse more euery weeke, so that euery man had foure glasses.

Signes of
the Cape de
bona Spe-
ranza,

The 10. we had stil fouth winds, & were vnder 29. deg.

The 14. of Aprill twice or thrice we saw reedes, called *Trombos* driuing on the water, being such as driue about the Cape de *bona Speranza*, which wee thought verie strange, for that the *Portingals* write, that they are seene but thirtie myles from the Cape, and wee gest our selues to be at the least 200. beyond it.

The 15. we still had a South east wind, & helde our course Northwest.

The 16. of Aprill in the morning we saw two ships, whereat we much reioyced, thinking they had beene our companie, we made to leeward of them, and the smallest of them comming somewhat neere vs, about the length of the shotte of a great peece, shee made presently toward her fellow, whereby we perceiued them to bee French men, yet wee kept to leeward, thinking they would haue come & spoken with vs, but it should seeme they feared vs, and durst not come, but held their course Northeast: at noone we had the height of 22. degrees, and 50. minutes with a Southeast wind, holding our course Northwest.

The 17. of May wee were vnder 21. degrees and a halfe: the 18. the wind being Southerly, we vvere vnder 19. degrees and a halfe.

The 19. and 20. we had a calme with a Southern arc.

The



The first of these is the fact that the
country is not a single unit, but is
divided into many small states, each
with its own laws and customs.

The second is the fact that the
population is not homogeneous, but
is made up of many different
races and languages.

The third is the fact that the
economy is not developed, but is
based on agriculture and
commerce.

The fourth is the fact that the
government is not strong, but is
weak and corrupt.

Ships voyage.

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The 21. the ayre comming Southwest, we held our course Northwest, and were vnder 17. degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$. partes: There we found the compasse to decline three quarters of a strike or line North eastward, after noone we had a Southeast wind, and our course West North-west.

The 22. of May we had still a Southeast winde, and were vnder the height of 16. degrees and 40. minutes, holding our course West Northwest.

The 23. of May, by reason of the cloudy sky, about noone we could not take the height of the Sunne, but as we gest we had the height of the Island of *S. Helena*, and held our course West and by South to keepe vnder that height, for there the compasses decline a whole strike or line: in the euening we found that we were vnder 16. degrees.

The 24. of May in the morning wee discovered a *Portingall* ship, that stayed for vs, and put out a flagge of truce, and because our flagge of truce was not so readie as theirs, and we hauing the wind of him, therefore he shot two shootes at vs, and put forth a flagge out of his maine top, and we shot 5. or 6. times at him, and so held on our course without speaking to him, hauing a South east winde, holding our course West and by South to find the Island of *S. Helena*, which the *Portingal* likewise sought.

The 25. of May we discovered the Island of *S. Helena*, but we could not see the *Portingal* ship, still sayling with a stiffe Southeast wind, & about euening we were vnder the Island, which is very high lande, and may be seene at the least 14. or 15. miles off, and as we sayled about the North point, there lay three other great *Portingal* ships, we being not about half a mile from them,

L

where-

The foure Hollanders

Four Portingall ships
richly laden

wherevpon wee helde in the weather and to seawarde Northeast as much as we might. The *Portingalles* perceyuing vs, the Admiral of their fleet shot off a peece to call their men that were on land to come a borde, and then wee saw foure of their shippes together, that were worth a great summe of money, at the least 300. tunnes of gold, for they were all laden with spices, precious stones, and other rich wares, and therefore wee durst not anker vnder the Island, but lay all night Northeastwarde, staying for our company.

The 26. of May in the morning wee made towards the Island againe, with a good Southeast winde, and about noone or somewhat past we discried two shippes, and about euening as we made towards them, we knew them to be our company, which made vs to reioice, for we had been asunder the space of a whole Month, & so we helde together and sayled homeward, holding our course Northwest: for as yet our men were well and in good health, and we found a good Southeast winde, and had water enough for foure or fve monthes.

They past
the Equinoctial line.

The 27. 28. 29. and 30. of May wee had a Southeast winde, with faire weather, and the 27. day we were vnder 14. degrees. The first of Iune we were vnder 6. degrees, with a Southeast wind, holding our course north west, but by means of the Compasse that yeelded north eastward, we kept about Northvest & by North. The 6. of Iune vve were vnder one degree on the South side of the line, there vvee founde that the streame draue vs fast into the West, and therefore vvee helde our course more Northernly, and sayled Northvest & by north, vvith an East and South east vvind. The 7. of Iune wee past the Equinoctiall line, vvith an East vvind, holding our course North Northvest.

The

Ships voyage. 38

The 10. of Iune in the euening we were vnder 5. degrees and a halfe on the North side of the line, and then we began again to see the north star, which for the space of 2. years we had not seene, holding our course North Northwest, there we began to haue smal blasts, & some times calmes, but the aire all South and Southeast.

The 11. of Iune we had a calme, and yet a darke sky, that came Southeastwarde. The 12. of Iune wee had a close sky with raine, and the same day about euening our foretop maste fell downe.

The 13. we strake all our sailes, and mended our ship.

The 14. we had the wind Northward, holding our course West Northwest as neare as we coulde, but by reason of the thick sky wee could not take height of the Sun. The 15. of Iune we had the wind North, & North Northwest. The 16. of Iune wee had the height of 9. degrees & 10. minutes, the winde being Northeast and North Northeast. The 17. the winde was Northeast with fair weather, & we held Northwest, & northwest & by North till after noone. The 18. we tooke a great fish called an *Aluercoor*, which serued vs all for 2. meals, which wee had not tasted of long time before.

They tooke
a great fish.

The 26. we had still a Northeast winde, and sometimes larger, holding our course North Northwest with large saile, and were vnder 17. degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$.

The same day there came much dust flying into our shippe, as if we had past hard by some sandie downe, & we gest the nearest land to vs might be the Island of *S. Anthony*, and wee were as then at the least 40. or 50. miles from it: The same day likewise there came a flying fish into our shippe, which we eat.

The 28. of Iune wee had the height of 20. degrees, with a East Northeast wind & East and by West, with

The foure Hollanders

full sayle, there we saw much Sargosse, driuing on the water. The last of Iune we had the Sun right ouer our heades, and yet we felt no heat, for that by reason of the cold ayre we had a fine coole weather. The same day we passed *Tropicus Canceri*, still hauing the winde East Northeast, and in the euening we were vnder 24. degr.

The second of Iuly we still saw Sargosse driuing vpon the water, & had the wind somewhat lower North Northeast with a calme. The thirde of Iuly the winde came againe East Northeast, and wee helde our course North and by West. The 8. of Iuly wee were vnder 33. degrees & $\frac{1}{2}$. with an East wind, holding our course North and by East, and yet we saw much Sargosse driuing, but not so thicke as it did before.

The 10. of Iuly we had a good wind that blew South and South and by East, and hoysted vp our maine tops, that for the space of 26. daies were neuer touched, and held our course North Northeast, there we were in no little feare to fall among the *Spanish* fleet, which at that time of the yeare keepeth about the *Flemmish* Islands.

The same day one of our boyes fell ouer bord, and was carried away with a swift streame before the wind, but to his great good fortune, the Pinace saued him, that was at the least a quarter of a mile from vs: this euening we found the height of 36. degrees.

The 12. of Iuly we had a Southwest wind, holding our course Northeast and by North: Our Pilot and the Pilot of the Pinnace differed a degree in the height of the Sunne, for ours had 38. degrees, and theirs but 37. We gest to be about the Islands of *Corbo* & *Flores*, but the one held more easterly, and the other more Westerly. The 13. of Iuly wee had still a Southwest winde, and after noone wee thought wee had seene land,

land, but we were not assured thereof, for it was somewhat close. The 14. of Iuly we had a calme, and saw no land, and then our men began to be sicke.

The 17. of Iuly wee had a South Southeast winde, with faire weather, and were vnder 41. degrees, holding our course East Northeast.

The 18. 19. 20. and 21. it was calme. The 22. of Iuly the winde came North, and wee helde our course East Southeast. The 23. of Iuly the wind was North North east and Northeast, and we held as near as we could East & East Southeast, the same day our steward found a barrrell of stockfish in the roming, which if we had beene at home we would haue cast it on the dunghil, it stunke so filthily, & yet we eat it as sauerly as the best meat in the world.

The 24. we had a West wind, & that with so strong a gale, that wee were forced to set two men at helme, which pleased vs well.

The 25. of Iuly we had a storme that blew West and west Northwest, so that we bare but two sailes, holding our course Northeast and by East.

The first of August we were vnder 45. degrees with a North west wind, holding our course Northeast and by East.

The second of August one of our men, called *Gerrit Cornelison* of *Spjckenes* died, being the first man that dyed in our voyage homeward.

The 4. of August we had a Northwest wind.

The 5. of August in the morning the winde came Southwest, and we were vnder 47. degrees, holding our course Northeast and the North Northeast, and wee gest that vvee vvere not farre from the channell, those dayes afore said vve had so great colde in our shippes, as

The foure Hollanders

if it had beene in the middle of winter: We could not be warme with all the clothes wee had. The same day we saw Sargosse driue vpon the water.

They saw a
shippe with
the Prince
of Oranges
flagge.

The 6. of August we had a West wind, in the morning we cast out our lead and found ground at 80. fadome, and about noone we saw a shippe that bare the Princes flagge, yet durst not come neare vs, although we made signes vnto him, and after noone wee saw the land of *Heysant*, whereat we all reioycd.

The 7. of August in the morning we saw the land of *Fraunce*, and held our course North northeast, and likewise vve saw a small shippe, but spake not vvith it.

The 8. of August in the morning vve sayv the Kiskas, and had a South vvind and somevvhat West, holding our course East Northeast.

They saw a
man of war

The 9. of August vve entered the heades, and past them vvith a Southvvest vvind, sayling Northeast. After noone we past by a man of vvarre being a *Hollander*, that lay at anker, and hee hoysed anker to follow vs, about euening vvee spake with him, but because of the wind wee coule hardly heare what hee said, yet hee failed on vvith vs.

The man
of war gaue
them victu-
ailes.

The 10. of August the man of warre boarded vs vvith his boat, and brought vs a barrell of Beere, some bread, and Cheele, shewing vs what news he could touching the state of *Holland*, and presently wee sawe the land of *Holland*, & because it blew very stiffe & a great storme, after noone wee ankered about *Petten* to stay for better weather, and some new Pilots, & that was the first time we had cast anker for the space of 5. monthes together, about euening it beganne to blow so stiffe, that wee lost both an anker and a cable.

The 11. of August we had still a Southerly winde, & there-

therefore about noone the *Mauritius* set saile, and wee thought likewise to saile, but our men were so weake that we could not hoise vp our anker, so that we were constrained to lie still till men came out to helpe vs, about euening the winde came Southwest, and with so great a storme, that we thought to haue run vpon the strand, and were forced to cut downe our maine maste.

They cut
downe their
maine mast.

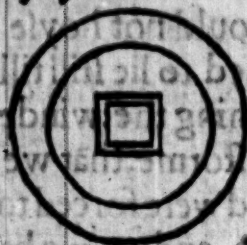
The 12. and 13. we had a hard South west wind, & sometimes West, so that no Pilots came aboard our ship, but the 13. day about euening it began to be faire weather.

The 14. of August about breake of day in the morning, there came two boats with Pilots and men aboard our ship, that were sent out by our owners, & brought vs some fresh victuailles, which done they hoysed vp our ankers, and about noone we sayled into the *Tessel*, and ankered in the channell, where we had fresh victuailles enough, for we were all very weake.

This was a great noueltie to all the Marchantes and inhabitantes of *Hollande*, for that wee went out from thence the second of April 1595. and returned home again vpon the 14. of August 1597. there you might haue bought of the Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloues, and Mace, which vvee brought vvith vs. Our saylors vv ere most part sicke, being but 80. men in all, tvvo third partes of their company being dead, & lost by diuers accidentes, and among those forescore such as vv ere sicke, as soone as they vv ere on land and at their ease presently recouered their healthes.

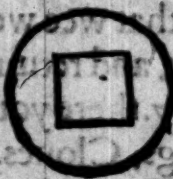
The foure Holland ers

The Copper money of Iana.



THis Copper money commeth also out of *China*, & is almost as thicke, great and heavy, as a quarter of a Doller, and somevvhat thicker, in the middle hauing a square hole, 2000. of them are vvorth a Riall of 8. but of these there are not ouer many, they vse to hang them vpon stringes, and pay them without telling, they stand not so narrowly vpon the number, for if they want but 25. or 50. it is nothing.

The leaden money of Iana.



THis peece of money (being of bad Leade is very rough) hath in the middle a foure square hole, they are hanged by two hundred vppon a string, they are commonly 10. 11. and 12. thousand to a Riall of 8. as there commeth great qnantitie out of *China*, where they are made, and so as there is plentie or scarcitie they rise and fal.

FINIS.

